

ADVERTISEMENT

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS

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S.S. "ARAKAN,"

INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1916.

[29]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF THE LATEST LONDON WEST-END SUCCESSES
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), MARCH 30TH, AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

March 30th and 31st:—

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

April 1st:—"CINEMA STAR."

April 3rd:—"GRUMPY."

April 4th and 5th:—"BETTY."

April 6th and 7th:—"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

April 8th:—"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN."

April 10th:—"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

April 11th and 12th:—"THE ONLY GIRL."

Booking at MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1916.

[445]

TO LET.

From 1st May, 1916.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
CRAIGMIN EAST, 16, PEAK. Five
Rooms, semi-detached. Moderate rent. Year
or longer.
Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
100, Peak.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [464]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FOUR-ROOMED FURNISHED
HOUSE, from 1st May, for six months,
No. 67, MOUNT KELLET. Very cheap to
suitable tenant.
Apply—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH &
FLEMING.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [452]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
First Floor.
NEW ROBINSON ROAD. "STONE
BRIDGE" DWELLING HOUSES contain
ing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. [416]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TONG TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBBS,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [365]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFER
TERRACE, Nathan Road, also
SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Rents very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Agall Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [366]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Radoke & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [395]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-
sion.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Togo Kien Kaisha,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street,
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SUGGESTED SCHOOL FOR STUDY OF
CHINESE.

The annual meeting of members of the
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held
in the Chamber of Commerce Room yester-
day, the Hon. Mr. David Landale pre-
siding. Firms and their representatives
present were:—

Union Insurance Society of Canton (Mr.
C. Montague Eds.), Hon. Mr. H. E.
Pollock, K.C., Esq., & Co. (Hon. Mr. P.
H. Holyoake), Sir Robert Ho Tung Jar-
dine, Matheson & Co. (Hon. Mr. David
Landale), Gibb, Livingstone & Co. (Mr.
J. W. C. Bonnar), W. R. Loxley & Co.
(Mr. A. Beattie), Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank (Mr. N. J. Stubb), H. Stephens &
Co. (Mr. H. Stephens), Harry Wickham &
Co. (Mr. Owen Hughes), Mr. M. S.
Sagooon, British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.
(Mr. F. A. Perry), Banque d'Indo-
China (Mr. L. Perindogone), Hongkong
Electric Co. Ltd. (Mr. F. Graham),
Banker & Co. (Mr. A. Bryson), Mercan-
tile Bank of India (Mr. C. Champlin),
Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. D. E. Donnelly),
A. & S. Hancock (Mr. Henry Hancock),
W. H. Smith & Co. (Mr. W. A. Smith),
Alois Ro & Co. (Mr. A. S. D. Constable),
S. C. L. Smith & Co. (Mr. N. Smith),
China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Mr. C.
Fleming), Dodwell & Co. Ltd. (Mr. S.
H. Dodwell), S. G. David & Co. (Mr. A.
David), Hongkong, Canton, and Mexico
Steamship Co. Ltd. (Mr. W. T. Clarke),
J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce),
Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Mr. W. H.
Bell), Chartered Bank (Mr. W. Dickson),
New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd. (Mr. R.
N. Anderson), Swedish Trading Co. Ltd.
(Mr. G. Ludin), Holland-China Trading
Co. Ltd. (Mr. A. W. van Andel),
Netherlands-Indies Commercial Bank
Robertson, Wilson & Co. (Mr. C. H.
Wilson), Goddard & Douglas (Mr. J. D.
Douglas), Standard Oil Co. of New York
(Mr. J. W. Bolles), Hughes & Hough
(Mr. T. F. Hough), China Sugar Refining
Co. Ltd. (Mr. C. Bewick), David Sassoon
& Co. Ltd. (Hon. Mr. E. Shollin), Butter-
field & Swire (Mr. G. T. Edkins), Union
Trading Co. (Mr. A. W. Churn), Tho.
Cook & Son (Mr. J. Bent), D.
Macdonald & Co. (Mr. D. Macdonald),
Nestlé-Anglo & Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
(Mr. A. G. Coppin), Casagosa Pallani &
Co. (Mr. R. B. Cooper), China Borneo
Co. Ltd. (Mr. H. W. B. Kent), Pen-
ang & Co. (Mr. G. A. Pennington),
Stewart, Bryson, & Co. (Mr. E. Bryson),
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Mr. T. Kusumoto),
Bradley & Co. Ltd. (Mr. J. A.
Plummer), De Souza & Co. (Mr. E. V.
M. de Souza), Gaudet, Price & Co. (Mr.
C. Bond), Arculli Bros. (O. & J. Arculli),
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
(Mr. J. H. Wallace), P. & O. S. N. Co.
(Mr. E. V. D. Parr), and the Secretary
(Mr. E. A. M. Williams).

The Secretary read the notice convening
the meeting, after which
The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—The
report and accounts of the Chamber of Com-
merce for last year having been in your
hands for some days, I will, therefore, with
your permission, take them as read. There
are a few matters dealt with by the Chamber
during the year under review to which I
will briefly refer, taking them in the order
in which they appear in the report.

You will notice that we have been offi-
cially informed by the Consul-General for
the Netherlands of the establishment of a
rubber market in Batavia. This at first
sight would appear not to be of much im-
portance to Hongkong, but rubber which used to
go to the London and Amsterdam markets
and there be bought for America—the
largest consumer of the article—now is
bought for America in Batavia and is ship-
ped via Hongkong to the Pacific Coast.
Part of this cargo goes direct in Dutch
steamers and part of it is transhipped here.
The other day a steamer left here with a
1,000 tons of transhipped rubber, which
will give you some idea of the magnitude
of the trade.

The relevance shown by the Vancouver
Board of Trade and the Canadian Govern-
ment to deal with the libelous statements
made by the British Columbia Sugar Ref-
ining Company with regard to the Hong-
kong Refinery is a matter for regret to
your Committee. We cannot agree that
such matters lie without the province of a
Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce,
who are, or should be, the guardians of
fair trade.

It was brought to our notice during the
year under review that the charge for light
dues bore heavily upon the various river
steamer companies running between here
and ports in the Canton Delta, and we
have since brought the matter to the notice
of the Government. These companies are
not among those who are reaping the har-
vest of high freights due to the scarcity of
tonnage brought about by the war, and
as in many cases they make but little use
of the lights, some consideration is due
to them. They are companies which the
Harbour Regulations during war time
affect more seriously than ocean-going
steamers, and although Admiral Anson, who
has endeavoured to modify, where possible,
the regulations which most interfere with
the regularity of their services, in misty
and wet weather they still suffer from much
delay.

The Piracy Prevention Ordinance while
so far it has been successful in its main
object, the prevention of piracy, leaves
much to be desired in its working detail.
The dual control of the armed guards on
the steamers does not work satisfactorily
and undoubtedly reduces the passenger
traffic. All the extra precautions cause those
who are engaged in the management of
steamers to long for the free harbour which
Hongkong enjoyed not so many years ago
and which helped so greatly to build up
the trade of the Colony.

During the year the Government have
commenced to take over the private-owned
buoys with a view to obtaining a greater
control over all mooring berths in the Har-
bour, a scheme to which our late Chairman
was very much opposed. A re-organization
of the moorings in the harbour in order
to accommodate a larger number of steamers
in suitable positions was undoubtedly neces-
sary, but whether the best results will be
arrived at by Government control depend-
ing upon how that control is exercised. We
are fortunate in having a very capable
Harbour Master in Captain Beckwith to
intend the scheme, and I have little doubt
that he will do his utmost in the interests
of the port. This Government control of
moorings is a new departure, however, and
may, like the Light Dues, become a tempt-
ing source of revenue. I think it is well,
therefore, at the outset to state that any
increase in the charge for moorings will
be opposed by this Chamber. Shipowners
do not complain that the light dues in
Hongkong are heavy; it is only when they
are increased for other purposes than pro-
viding lights that objections are raised.
If shipping must be taxed for any special
object it would be preferable to impose
port dues for that object and thus leave
the light dues and mooring fees to show
a correct comparison between revenue and
cost of upkeep. The growth in Govern-
ment regulations affecting shipping in re-
cent years makes the establishment of a
Harbour with unofficial representation a
matter for serious consideration.

Last year our late Chairman referred to
the increased cost to all business of tele-
graphic communication, and I understand
the telegraph companies took exception to
what was then said.
The increased cost is due to the restricted
use of telegraph codes, and to most of us
this means the doubling of our bills for
telegram. The telegraph companies claim
that they have lost many of their constitu-
ents who have become enemies; on the other
hand they must have gained enormously
through the increase in official and Press
telegrams, and it is a matter for regret
that they have not seen their way to meet
their regular business constituents by some
form of rebate. (Applause.) The
delay in the delivery of messages has in
some instances been complained of, but,
on the whole, the Censor has discharged
his difficult task expeditiously and with
consideration for the business of the place.

In the period under review an Act revis-
ing the Insurance Law and regulating
insurance business in the Philippine
Islands was passed. One of the provisions
of the Act requires companies to deposit
with the officials in the islands securities
to the value of P600,000. There is,
of course, something to be said both for
and against a measure of this description.
It undoubtedly would become irksome if
every insurance company whose transac-
tions are world wide, should have to wrap
up their funds in such a manner as this
measure entails, but in having for its object
the purifying of trade, by making it im-
possible for companies of inadequate
financial resources to transact a business
the essence of which is to offer financial
security it must receive approval. From
time to time this Chamber has considered
whether a similar measure might not with
advantage be introduced into Hongkong,
for it is well-known that many companies
of native origin operate here whose figures
are not available for public criticism.

HARBOUR BUOYS.

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commenced to take over the private-owned
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control over all mooring berths in the Har-
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ment regulations affecting shipping in re-
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COST OF CABLES.

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the increased cost to all business of tele-
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the telegraph companies took exception to
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INSURANCE LAW.

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ing the Insurance Law and regulating
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Islands was passed. One of the provisions
of the Act requires companies to deposit
with the officials in the islands securities
to the value of P600,000. There is,
of course, something to be said both for
and against a measure of this description.
It undoubtedly would become irksome if
every insurance company whose transac-
tions are world wide, should have to wrap
up their funds in such a manner as this
measure entails, but in having for its object
the purifying of trade, by making it im-
possible for companies of inadequate
financial resources to transact a business
the essence of which is to offer financial
security it must receive approval. From
time to time this Chamber has considered
whether a similar measure might not with
advantage be introduced into Hongkong,
for it is well-known that many companies
of native origin operate here whose figures
are not available for public criticism.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

You will have noticed many references
in the Press lately to trading with the
enemy after the war, and this subject is
engaging the attention of all Chambers of
Commerce throughout the Empire. It is
to be hoped that some means will be found
of preventing Germans from regaining the
position they formerly held which caused
them to be a much greater danger to Great
Britain than they would otherwise have
been. (Applause.) For instance, they had
obtained a position in the metal markets
of the world which almost amounted to a
control, and it is with pleasure that we
hear of the determination of the Aus-
trian Government to prevent any recurrence
of that state of affairs in Australia at any
rate. (Applause.) It is for the Chambers
of Commerce of London and Manchester
and the large self-governing Colonies to
take the lead in this matter. We in Hong-
kong are peculiarly placed, and all we can
do is to express our willingness to fall in
as far as lies in our power, with any general
movement that may take place within the
Empire to restrict such German activities
as may be detrimental to our country.
(Applause.) It is, we know, the view of
some people that an injury would be done
Hongkong if any restrictions were placed
upon any particular class of traders, and
that they would merely go and do their
business elsewhere. We cannot agree with
this, and are inclined to hold the view
that the position of Hongkong both politi-
cally, geographically, and financially will
enable the Colony to hold its trade, and
this trade can easily be transacted by those
who have the privilege of the free use of
the port. I doubt very much whether it
occurred to many Germans before the war
what a privilege it was to have the free
use of British ports throughout the world,
and how much they owed to the British
Government and British people for the
trade facilities which they enjoyed. That
they abused this hospitality both commer-
cially and politically is a matter of com-
mon knowledge, and surely their conduct
of this war, with its sinking without warn-
ing of passenger ships, with its Zeppelin
raids with its wholesale murder of women
and children, has placed the British people
under no obligation to grant them any
privilege again, and if German traders
cannot be excluded altogether from British
possessions, let us hope they will only re-
turn under the strictest form of licence.
(Applause.) In taking such a step Great
Britain would not be placing herself in a
peculiar or solitary position at all, and to
those who may think so I would recommend
the study of the rules and regulations
under which aliens can alone trade in
Dutch and Russian possessions.

RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

It was brought to our notice during the
year under review that the charge for light
dues bore heavily upon the various river
steamer companies running between here
and ports in the Canton Delta, and we
have since brought the matter to the notice
of the Government. These companies are
not among those who are reaping the har-
vest of high freights due to the scarcity of
tonnage brought about by the war, and
as in many cases they make but little use
of the lights, some consideration is due
to them. They are companies which the
Harbour Regulations during war time
affect more seriously than ocean-going
steamers, and although Admiral Anson, who
has endeavoured to modify, where possible,
the regulations which most interfere with
the regularity of their services, in misty
and wet weather they still suffer from much
delay.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the British Imperial Coun-
cil of Commerce has been convened to take
place in London early in June, and we
have invited Mr. C. H. Ross to
represent this Chamber.
Many interesting questions will come up
for discussion, such as the fiscal questions
of preferential tariffs within the Empire
and between the Empire and Allied nations,
measures affecting economy manufactured
goods and shipping, measures against the
dumping of enemy goods within the British
Empire; also the legislative questions of
the amendment of the laws relating to
naturalization, compulsory registration of
aliens and the licensing of aliens to trade,
the prohibition of contracts with aliens
which may have the effect of restraining
imperial trade, and many other matters.
Our views on these subjects have been con-
veyed to Mr. Ross, and your Committee feel
sure they can safely leave the representa-
tion of their Chamber in his hands.

LIQUIDATING ENEMY FIRMS.

The liquidation of alien enemy firms and
questions arising therefrom have naturally
occupied the attention of the Committee.
In fact, the correspondence, if published,
would largely increase the size of the
already voluminous report which you have
in your hands.
For many reasons it is at present
thought inadvisable to publish this corres-
pondence, and it will suffice to say that,
although we have not always seen eye to
eye with the Hongkong Government in its
conduct of the liquidations, there is now
evidence of a desire to adopt a more active
policy and properly round off a good piece
of work.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass
without taking it upon myself to voice for
the mercantile community generally and
the liquidators in particular the apprecia-
tion expressed on all sides of the manner
in which the Hon. Mr. Kemp—the
Attorney-General—has handled a most diffi-
cult and laborious task. (Applause.)

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

We were approached by the Advisory
Committee of Commerce and Industry of
the University of Hongkong with a view to
the foundation of Chamber of Commerce
Scholarships, to be held by poor matricu-
lants in the Faculty of Arts and we issued
a circular to members on the subject. The
result is that we have been able to offer to
the University two Scholarships
annually each of the value of \$300. It is
proposed, with a view to perpetuate the
name of one who for many years worked
unfiringly in the interests of this Chamber,
to call these scholarships the Hongkong
Chamber of Commerce Memorial
Scholarships. (Applause.) The object is
a worthy one and more subscriptions would
be welcome in the hope that we may be of
assistance to the University in turning out
a class of young men well grounded in
the knowledge required for a business and
administrative life.

RECRUITING SCHEME.

In view of some correspondence that ap-
peared in the Press we wrote to the
Government suggesting that a Registration
scheme on similar lines to that initiated at
Home which led to Lord Derby's recruit-
ing scheme should be put in force in Hong-
kong, and we much regret that our pro-
posal was not acted upon by the Govern-
ment. In most parts of the Empire matters
have since advanced beyond our proposals,
but nothing has been done in Hongkong
to satisfactorily regularize this matter.

What I mean by this is, we would like
the Hongkong Government, with the auth-
ority of the Imperial Government, to say
definitely whether a man is required in
Hongkong or not. Upon this it would
follow that members of the Hongkong
Volunteer Corps would not be recruited
in England unless transferred with auth-
ority. It cannot be denied that it is im-
portant to the country that the business of
Hongkong should be carried on. It is
conducted by men who have been specially
trained for the work they undertake, and
who cannot be replaced at short notice.
What is required is that it should be clearly
laid down that a man who attends to
his business here and is a member of the
Volunteer Corps is doing his duty by his
country just as efficiently as by going
Hong and joining the New Army. If
men were required, and it is found after
official enquiry that they can be spared,
then they should be transferred to the New
Army. It is organization that we are so
much in need of, and the want of it is
responsible for doubt and uncertainty both
among employers and employed. The
accounts require no particular reference
except that I may express the hope that the
subscriptions of new members will this year
enable us to show a credit balance. I now
beg to propose the adoption of the report
and accounts.

Mr. J. O. HUGHES seconded, and in
doing so he said:—It gives me great
pleasure in rising to second the resolution
put before the meeting, and in doing so I
feel sure I am expressing the wishes of
members by thanking the Chairman and
Committee for their excellent work during
the past year—a year, full of
anxiety for all of us. Personally I have
read with much satisfaction the very am-
ple and interesting report presented to us,
which proves how well the best interests
of the commercial community of this
Colony are guarded by their Chamber. It
is gratifying to note the substantial in-
crease in our membership. I would, how-
ever, express the hope that before our
next annual meeting, it can be recorded
that every firm and individual engaged
in trade of this Colony have been enrolled
as members. Much good work has been
done in the past, but there is far greater
work to be done in the near future, and
for this reason, I hope the mercantile
community will give every support, finan-
cial and otherwise, to the Chamber of
Commerce. I will not attempt to add to the
interesting remarks made by our Chair-
man of the various important matters
brought before the Chamber during the
past year, but there are one or two items
which call for special expression of our
gratification. With regard to the estab-
lishment of a rubber market in Batavia,
the interesting statement just made by the
Chairman that a large amount of this
valuable cargo has been transhipped in
the Colony for the United States must
be a source of great satisfaction to the
community, as, naturally, any increase in
transshipment must add to the general
prosperity of the port. As to the sug-

gested harbour board, bearing in mind the
magnitude of the trade conducted in this
harbour and its immense importance, it
has always seemed to me an extraordinary
thing, we have not had an established
Harbour Board with unofficial representa-
tion. Regarding the Act revising the in-
surance laws, particularly the reference to
the recommendation to our own Government
in this direction, the Insurance Associations
of the Colony have already expressed their
views on this question, and it is to be
hoped some further steps may yet be taken
by the Government to prevent Companies,
of whose financial position the public have
no knowledge, from operating in the
Colony. The Committee of the Chamber
deserve our special thanks for the efforts
they have made to lighten the burden
placed on members on account of the ex-
cessively heavy rates and other restrictions
imposed by the cable companies, and we
express the hope they will yet be able to
obtain relief by rebates on expenditures
since the outbreak of war. The Chamber
is to be congratulated upon its representa-
tive on the British Imperial Council in
the person of Mr. C. H. Ross. There is
no one that I can think of better qualified
than Mr. Ross for this important duty.
Nor, I feel safe in saying, having the well-
fare of this Colony more at heart. As to
trading with the enemy, the expression of
the trading community of this Colony can
safely be left in the hands of the Committee
of the Chamber, who no doubt will convey
those views to the proper quarter. In the
liquidation of enemy firms, the Com-
mittee will quite agree with the Com-
mittee's attitude in this matter, and most
cordially endorse the Chairman's remarks
about the Hon. Attorney-General.
A liquidator of enemy firms, I have had
many opportunities of consulting Mr.
Kemp, and can testify to his grasp of
often difficult questions, as well as to his
invaluable courtesy and readiness to give
counsel and advice. I congratulate the
Committee on the proposal to perpetuate
the name of our late respected Chairman
in founding "Hongkong Chamber of
Commerce Hewett Scholarships." Mr.
Hewett, as we all know, took a very keen
interest in the University, and there should
be no difficulty in obtaining for these
scholarships the necessary support. With
the above remarks, I formally beg to
second the adoption of the report and
accounts. (Applause.)
The motion was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next business is the
election of the new Committee. The Com-
mittee consists of ten members. There are
ten names on the ballot form, and I shall
be glad to hear if there are any others
whom members desire to propose.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAKE proposed the name
of Mr. Montague Eds. and said that, in
justice to Mr. Eds. it should be explained
that this was by no means a proposal at the
last moment. It was several weeks since
members of this Chamber asked him to put
forward Mr. Eds.'s name. As they were
aware, the vacancy had not been discussed
on the Committee and Mr. Eds.'s name was
therefore left until this meeting.

Mr. COUSLAND seconded the nomination.
Mr. J. W. BOLLES proposed, and Mr. D.
MACDONALD seconded, the nomination of
Messrs. A. G. Coppin and J. Owen
Hughes.
Mr. HUGHES proposed the name of Mr.
E. V. D. Parr, and Mr. COPPIN seconded.
Messrs. Evan Ormiston and Nuttall acted
as scrutineers, and the following were elected:
—Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. J. W.
C. Bonnar, A. S. D. Causland, S. H. Dod-
well, W. Dickson, G. T. Edkins, Hon. Mr.
P. H. Holyoake, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hon.
Mr. E. Shollin, and Mr. C. M. Eds.

NEW MEMBERS.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the confirmation
of the election of the following new mem-
bers of the Chamber:—Messrs. A. and B.
Clarke, The Texas Co., Carmichael &
Clarke, The New Zealand Insurance Co.,
Ltd., Leigh & Orange, The Union Water
Bord Co. Ltd., Wilkinson & Grist, Lin-
stead & Davis, W. A. Hannibal & Co.,
Pentreath & Co., H. Stephens & Co., The
Eastern Asbestos Co., The China Provident
Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., A. S. Watson
& Co., Ltd., The Hongkong Mercantile
Co. Ltd., The Commercial Union Assur-
ance Co. Ltd., The General Electric Co.
of China, Ltd., The United Asbestos orien-
tal Agency Ltd., The Russian Volunteer
Fleet, The Union Trading Co., The Hong-
kong Tramway Co., Ltd., The China Light
and Power Co., Ltd., Mr. W. Dunbar, and
Mr. W. Logan.

The Vice-ChAIRMAN seconded, and it was
agreed to.

STUDY OF CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Mr. W. H. BELL suggested the starting
of a School in Hongkong for teaching the
Chinese languages to mercantile assistants.
This was a very important matter indeed,
and had been taken up as they knew, in
Shanghai and in Canton. He thought they
would all admit that it was, at any rate,
highly desirable that the young men in our
firms should have a working knowledge of
the Chinese language—they should, at least,
be able to speak the tongue. In Hongkong
young men who were able to speak the
Chinese language when dealing with
Chinese held a tremendous advantage over
the men who could not do so, and this
advantage was increased 600-fold when
men had to be sent up-country to do busi-
ness. Merchant would have to send men
up-country before very long he felt abso-
lutely convinced; if they were going to keep
their share of the trade. Granting, there-
fore, that it was in the interests of our firms
that their young men should know Chinese
—and he felt sure it was only a question
of a short time before the great majority
of our mercantile houses would insert a
clause in agreements that it would be
necessary for all young men to qual-
ify themselves to some extent, at any rate, in
Chinese—it was difficult to see how it could
be done unless a School was formed.
Young men coming out to the East who
wished to learn Chinese experienced many
difficulties. One of these was to get
proper teachers. Another difficult question
was that of text-books; there was also another
question. When a young man had studied
Chinese for two years and desired a reward
from his firm for it, the firm found there
(Continued on page 3, bottom of Col. 1.)

CORRESPONDENCE. HONGKONG CURRENCY PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read with extreme delight and interest "Confucian Economist's" able refutations of Mr. J. M. Xavier's "browbeatings," and trust that the latter gentleman and his galling supporter who signs himself "Britisher" will not relinquish the struggle as the more light thrown on this vexatious "Currency Problem," the better it will be in the end for the poor deluded public. I therefore welcome "Britisher's" suggestion re printing Mr. Xavier's speech in pamphlet form, provided "Confucian Economist's" letters are included to add interest to the treatise; or, better still, let "Confucian Economist" himself write an article on the subject under discussion, and we shall then, no doubt, have something really worth reading. Yours faithfully,

"SMALL CHANGE."

Hongkong, 29th March, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Britisher" has made two assumptions; one is that, if I would not have replied to his nonsensical letter, he assumes that I am "uncourteous" and "envious." "Uncourteous" because I refused to publish my identity when Mr. Xavier asked for it. Does he not realize that this is a curious assertion for a man to make who is himself writing under a pseudonym? I was discussing a point which ought to be answered by Mr. Xavier, no matter whether I am Peter, John or Andrew. "Envious" I cannot be, for were I envious I must of necessity have tried to obtain Mr. Xavier's "laurels" for myself and would have discussed the point under my own name.

"A Britisher" tries to take up the point concerning the minting of coins by Banks, but he only succeeds in making his remarks on the subject absolutely unintelligible. Let me, however, tell "A Britisher" who seems to be ignorant of it, that the word "seigniorage," as a toll paid to Government Mints for minting coins for owners of bullion, has been used since the time that Government agreed to mint coins for these owners free of charge. —Yours, etc.

A CONFUCIAN ECONOMIST.

(Continued from page 2)

was no standard or examination. The assistant could not say, "I have passed such and such a standard." A School, he contended, would supply that want by instituting a series of examinations. The School should be situated in the business part of the town, and it would have the advantage of bringing young men together and of introducing the element of competition. It was very hard and dreary for a man to sit down day by day and try to learn Chinese alone. The School should have one or two European or American Professors in charge of it. The services of these men would be continually wanted, because there were continually cropping up questions which a Chinese teacher could not answer, and these questions could be referred to the professor in charge, who would also see that proper teachers were engaged and the most suitable textbooks provided. Further, if they had such a School in the business part of the town it would be very easy for the business firms to arrange for their men to attend in business hours, say, for two hours daily. If they had a number of assistants learning simultaneously it would be an easy matter to arrange for them to attend at different hours. It might be asked: Why is this brought here? It seemed to him that such a scheme was not likely to be started unless the Chamber of Commerce fostered it. He did not think the Chamber of Commerce would be put to any great expense; the School would be financed by the firms who made use of it. Mr. Bell then proposed the following resolution:

"That the Committee be requested to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a School for teaching Chinese to the foreign assistants of Mercantile Firms, to ascertain what probable support would be forthcoming from Mercantile Firms, and to report to the Chamber."

This was seconded by Mr. Ede and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the subject was of great interest, and was undoubtedly very important. They had taken it up in Shanghai, of course, more than in the same in both places. There were not the same facilities here for learning the official dialect, which was generally speaking, of more benefit when in the interior of China. It was undoubtedly important that Europeans engaged in business with Chinese should acquire some knowledge of the Chinese language, and that there should be facilities provided for young men to do so. He was quite sure that the Committee, which they elected that day would give the matter their very earnest consideration and, if they possibly could, lay a scheme before the members at an early date. (Applause.)

THANKS TO RETIRING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Committee of the Chamber for the very excellent work they had done during the past year.

This was duly seconded and carried.

COMPANY MEETINGS. HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

The 35th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Dr. J. W. Noble (Consulting Committee), and Messrs. C. W. Boswick, Ho Fook, C. C. Boyd, Lo Ching Shui, C. Woodhead, A. V. Apcar, G. K. Haxton, A. C. Davidson, R. E. MacDougall, C. L. Maxwell, with Mr. B. D. F. Both (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts with the auditors' report having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working shows an increase of \$25,509.33 over 1914, the actual net profit for the year being \$50,703.04 as compared with \$69,054.71. The usual interim dividend of 82 per share was paid last August, and we now propose paying a final of \$9, which I trust you will consider satisfactory. We have also been able to add to our provision for contingencies amounting to the extent of \$15,000 and carry forward \$6,423.57. Sales of ice show a decrease compared with last year, but as our retail selling price was raised during the latter half of the year our income remains satisfactory. The floods on the Canton and West Rivers adversely affected us, restricting the demand from these districts and also from the fishermen. The re-opening of the frozen meat trade to Manila has assisted us in this line of business, and since September last we have been freezing and chilling some 800 head of cattle and 200 head of sheep a month at our Lai-Chi-Kok Works. For this purpose some alterations and additions in the way of new piping and hanging arrangements were necessary, which may be looked upon as a permanent improvement to the works, and are always likely to be a source of revenue to the Company. Owing to the reduced size of the community, the increased cost of manures, high freight, etc., which severely affect the price of our coal supplies, we cannot expect such a prosperous year in 1916. During the year the Canton Ice Factory has been at work intermittently, and in addition to doing business in Canton are effecting small sales in Hongkong. Your manager reports the machinery and buildings at both factories to be in first class order. The launches and lighters are undergoing annual overhaul. The leases of the Ice House Street property expire at the end of this month and the present tenants are willing to renew at the same rentals, which your Committee have agreed to. The property is in fair condition. After the adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed and seconded, if shareholders have any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability. I will now propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Mr. Apcar seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ho Fook proposed, and Mr. Boswick seconded, the re-election of Sir Paul Chater and Dr. J. W. Noble as members of the Consulting Committee.

On the proposition of Mr. Lo Ching Shui, seconded by Mr. Maxwell, Messrs. A. R. Lowe and E. A. M. Williams were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$200.

This was all the business and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants could be had to-day. (Wednesday).

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The 47th ordinary meeting of shareholders of the above was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and those also present were:—Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Messrs. H. P. White, P. H. Maitland, and C. S. Gubbay (Consulting Committee), and Messrs. G. K. Haxton, Ho Fook, G. C. Davidson, A. Denison, Chan Chun Nam, S. M. S. Gubbay, J. M. Alves, J. M. C. Basco, A. H. M. da Silva, and A. Turner, with Mr. L. N. Leefe (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It gives your General Managers and the Consulting Committee much pleasure to meet you again on this the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Company with so good a report. You will doubtless expect me to follow the usual custom of taking it as read, since it has been in your hands for some considerable time. The conditions under which trade is carried on during this great war are very abnormal, but for one reason and another they have not as yet very adversely affected the business of the Hongkong Fire. You will notice that the premium income, both for the closed year and for the year which will close on the 31st December next, show substantial increases. Our area of operations has widened, and, in addition, we have developed, though only to a small extent, as yet, the extra powers we obtained in 1914. The results are good. The loss ratio and expense ratio combined have left a substantial margin of profit for the year 1914, and the figures to date for 1915 augur a successful outcome. In these circumstances there is no difficulty in recommending the maintenance of the dividend which has been paid ever since 1908, and in making a substantial appropriation, amounting to \$128,549.16, to our Reinsurance Fund. The staff have not been forgotten, and you will, I trust, approve of the Consulting Committee's action in voting a bonus on their salaries of 10 per cent, as has been done in recent years. Our gold investments stand at a higher figure than was the case a year ago, and some of the money, which appears in the balance sheet as being in transit, was on its way to London for the purpose of buying British Government Securities and supporting, in so far as we can, the nation's need for money. Bearing in mind how our prosperity has depended upon the success of the allied arms, you will no doubt, approve of the action of the management in this direction, and of its continuance at every opportunity there may be. The loss in market rates of our Gold Investments

has proved much smaller than might have been anticipated. This is due chiefly to the fact that we were fortunate in buying them at a time when a depression existed in the London market. The loss in exchange has been greater, but it has been almost entirely offset by a return of the rate of exchange between Shanghai and Hongkong to what we have always regarded as normal, and, of course, as you are aware, the Company has large investments in Shanghai. It is satisfactory to see that the policy initiated some few years ago of instituting a Special Reserve Fund to meet whatever fluctuations arise in the market, or exchange rates of our investments has proved a wise one, and it is still more satisfactory to learn how slight a demand has been made upon it in spite of the peculiar conditions of the present time. Generally speaking, therefore, we can, I think, regard the financial position of the Company with approval. The interest on our investments largely contributes to the maintenance of the dividend, but there is still some \$36,000 required from the profits of the underwriting, and in this respect we are more generous than some other insurance companies with whom we compete. You will notice from the report that Sir Robert Ho Tung has accepted the invitation of the Consulting Committee to join their number. This gentleman has, in the interests here, and his influence with the Chinese community, is known to you all, and since the report was published the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin has also accepted a similar invitation. I am sure that the accession of these two names to the Board should add strength to our position, and I heartily commend their election to you. I do not think that there is anything else in the accounts which require special mention by me, but after the resolution, which I am about to propose has been seconded, I shall be glad to satisfy to the best of my ability any enquiries arising out of them which shareholders may desire to put. I now propose the following resolutions:—"That the report and account as presented, including the payment of a dividend of 27 per share, an addition to the reinsurance fund of \$128,549.16, and the payment of a bonus to staff of 10 per cent, upon their salaries be adopted and passed."

Mr. TURNER seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business on the agenda is the re-election of a Consulting Committee for the ensuing year. As stated in the report, all the old members seek re-election, and as I informed you just now, the Hon. Mr. Shellin and Sir Robert Ho Tung have accepted invitations to join. Under the Articles of Association, the remuneration of the Consulting Committee remains as fixed at a general meeting until altered by a subsequent general meeting, and in view of the fact that, on the election of all these gentlemen, the Consulting Committee will consist of seven names instead of five, it becomes necessary to pass a resolution of this character. Hitherto, the fee to such member has been \$1,000 per annum, and the proposal is to retain that individual scale, which will increase the remuneration paid by the Company from \$5,000 per annum to \$7,000 per annum, and I feel sure that this will commend itself to shareholders. Mr. Davidson then proposed the appointment of the Consulting Committee, with the addition of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin and Sir Robert Ho Tung, at a remuneration of \$1,000 each.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HAXTON proposed, and Mr. S. M. S. Gubbay seconded, the re-appointment of Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe as auditors at a remuneration of \$400, and this was agreed to.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready this (Wednesday) morning, and could be had on application.

TERRITORIALS' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

EXPENDITURE.	
Victoria Theatre Cinematograph	Tickets
Tobacco and Cigarettes including special Xmas gift	175.00
Bathing and Walking Picnics, including Launches, Bathing Costumes, Teas, etc.	160.04
Peak Tram Tickets at reduced rates for Cinematograph, Bathing, and nud from Concessions, etc.	184.00
Football, Hockey, Ball, Football boots and gear	105.15
Subscriptions to United Services Football League	\$15.00
Football Association	36.00
Garrison Recreation Club	40.00
Sundries	6.50
Balance in hand	\$1,279.19
	625.89
	\$1,905.08
INCOME.	
By Balance in hand 30th June, 1915	\$1,234.39
By Subscriptions and Donations received up to 31st December, 1915, already acknowledged from time to time by courtesy of the Daily Press	662.05
By Bank Interest	12.70
	\$1,909.08
E. & O. E.	
R. P. THURFIELD.	
G. S. ARCHBUTT.	
Joint Hon. Secs.	
22nd March, 1916.	

Since the end of last year the greater part of the balance in hand shown in the account has been expended, and the Committee are now asking for further Subscriptions to enable them to carry on the Fund. Subscriptions may be sent to any of the following members of the Committee:—Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Daily Press Office; Major Humphrey, Wellington Barracks; the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, Chaplain to the Forces; or to either of the Joint Hon. Secretaries, and will be acknowledged in the Daily Press.

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This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready this (Wednesday) morning, and could be had on application.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."
Dr. Lindsay Woods (ser.) beat W. P. C. Trafford (rec. 2-0), 6-1, 6-2.
Dr. W. V. M. Koch (rec. 15-2) beat F. Bevington (ser.), 6-0, 6-1.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.
S. H. Dodwell and Miss Wilkinson (owe 4-8) beat P. P. J. Wedchouse and Miss Gordon (rec. 15-3), 6-2, 6-3.

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON CHALLENGE CUP.

A billiard tournament for the above trophy, which was kindly presented to the Garrison by the Hongkong Volunteers, commenced in the Soldiers' Club on Monday evening. For the first game in the preliminary round the 87th Co. R.G.A. are meeting the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, and as a result of the three games decided the 87th Co. are seven points in arrears. Scores:—87th Company—Gunner Delaney, 172; Gunner Ford, 200; Corpl. Beatwell, 200. Garrison Sergeants—Q. M. S. Howell, 200; Sergt. Roberts, 188; Sergt. Carter, 101.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 24th March is as follows:—

	Receipt for week.	Aggregate for 1 weeks.
This Year	\$11,001	\$14,834
Last Year	9,76	121,47
Increase	1,7	1,34
Decrease		

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN V.D.

TRANSFER.
1.—No. 1556 Gunner E. J. Ainslie from No. 2 Section Artillery Battery to H.K. Police Reserve (Mounted Patrols), dated 27th March, 1916.

MUSKETRY RETURNS.
2.—Company Sergeant Majors are requested to attend at Headquarters as soon as possible to obtain the scores of men in their units who fired at King's Park Range on 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

PARADES.
3.—Parade for to-day.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Semaphore practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Engineer Co. (Taikoo Section)—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergeant Everest.
5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.
6.00 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters. Rifle and aidarms to be carried.

DETAIL.
4.—On duty until 31st inst.—H.K.V.R. G. F. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.

UNITED SERVICE HOCKEY LEAGUE.
The following will represent the Corps in a match at R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day:—Lt. Col. Edmond, Ptes. Sara, B. Johnson, Hamilton, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Minkin, Brand, Bird, Dyer-Ball, Evans. Bully-off, 4.45 sharp. Play in white.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY.

The Chief Inspector (Musketry) reports the following results to date:—
MARKSMEN.
Chief Inspector Mason, Musketry Sergeant Ford, Inspector Sirdar Khan, Chief Inspector Chienchen, Inspector Lam-ner.

1ST CLASS SHOTS.
D.S.P. (R.), Sergeant Butterfield, Sergeant Arnold, Inspector Wei Wing Sam, Ptes. Lindsay, Penning, Ramsay, Mooslees, C. A. P. Xavier, A. D. Barretto, R. M. O. Gutierrez, Inspector McEwen, Sergeant Khawas Khan, Inspector Silva Netto, Sergeant James Wong, Ptes. Eldon Potter, E. S. Ford, M. A. Khan, F. M. Cruz, H. M. M. Edmedios, D. C. Baptista, Owen Chan. A List of 2nd and 3rd Class Shots to date will be posted outside this office.

All ranks who have fired Ranges A and B but have not fired Range E and F are warned to leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. on Sunday next, April 2nd. No further opportunity to fire will be given.

ARMY, NAVY AND POLICE SHOOT.
The following are required to attend the Range on Sunday, April 2nd, for practice. Leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. sharp:—
Chief Inspector, Mason, Sergeant-Major Roylance, Inspector Sirdar Khan, Silva Netto, Sergeants Butterfield and J. Wong, Ptes. Lindsay, Penning, E. S. Ford, A. D. Barretto, O. Chan, S. Mooslees.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Trooper Ainslie has been transferred by courtesy of the O.C. H.K.V.C. Troopers Arnold and Grumble are posted for Patrol duty.
Troopers must wear belts whenever riding in uniform. When on duty they must, in addition, carry:—Revolver, long truncheon, whistle and note book.
Care of Ponies—Members are directed to note all Orders posted in the Police Office at the Stables, particularly those with regard to the care of ponies.

MAXIM GUNNERS.

Members will not detail members of this Section for Patrol duty during the month of April.

F. C. YERKIN.
D.S.P. (R.).

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

NOTHING IS SO QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY REFRESHING AS A CUP OF REALLY GOOD TEA.

CEYLON TEA (red label),

ORANGE PEKOE

in 1 lb. tins 95 cts.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA (brown label),

Selected and Blended with the utmost care from the finest growths of Pure Ceylon and China Tea

in 1 lb. tins 95 cts

FOOCHOW BLACK TEA

(yellow label),

CELEBRATED CUMSHAW BLEND

in 1 lb. tins \$1.

HANKOW TEA (white label),

in 1 lb. tins 95 cts.

The above Teas represent exceptional values at our Prices. Grade for grade, will show considerable saving. You will find it a decided economy to use these High-Grade Teas, as they will go further and make a better Tea than the Lower Grades.

[31]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	16.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " "	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAN.
10 p.m. AINSHAN.
8 a.m. KINSHAN.
5 p.m. HEUNGSHAN.

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. HONAN.
8 a.m. HONAN.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship: "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.
For months of May, June, July and August.
NO. 41, THE PEAK, adjoining Peak Club.
Rent about \$170.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1916. [476]

WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE or
PARTIAL BOARD. Private family
preferred.
Replies to—
"S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1916. [477]

**INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS.**

**THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING** will be held
in the Institute on FRIDAY, 31st March,
1916.

By Order of
THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1916. [478]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**THE 27TH ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in
the Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY,
the 10th day of April, 1916, at 11.45 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Account and the Report of the Directors for
the year ending 31st December, 1915, and
declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st
April, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1916. [479]

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED,
COPENHAGEN.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

"SIAM,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the bonded
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 5th April will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th April, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th
April, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

**THORSEN & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, 29th March, 1916. [480]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY COURSE.

A MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held on SATURDAY
and SUNDAY, 27th and 28th April.

Competition—27 holes against Bogey
under handicap.

The Bogey score and table of holes at
which strokes are to be taken will be fixed
later.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
Competitors must arrange their own part-
ners and opponents and are requested to
send their names to the undersigned, or to
post same on the boards at Happy Valley,
Fan Ling or the Hongkong Club before the
5th April.

**T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.**
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [438]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR
EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will
be held on the following dates:—
July 10th-16th, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the
Examinations at any convenient place
number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry-forms,
with the fee, to the Registrar, University,
Hongkong, not later than May 2nd, 1916.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from
the Registrar, to whom enquiries should be
addressed.

The following Scholarships will be awarded
on the result of the Matriculation Exami-
nation, provided that there are candidates
of sufficient merit:—

Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of
\$40 a year each, for five years, payable only
by British subjects, who must be under the
age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916. A candidate
who wishes to compete must deliver to the
Registrar, on or before the first day of the
Examination, a certificate of eligibility in the
form specified by the Regulations. One
Scholarship will be tenable in the Faculty
of Arts, the other in any Faculty.

One President's Scholarship of \$400 (Peking
Currency) a year for five years, tenable by
students of Chinese Nationality, who must
be under the age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916.
A candidate who wishes to compete must
deliver to the Registrar on or before the first
day of the Examination, a statutory declara-
tion of eligibility, as required by the Regula-
tions.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded
to the successful candidates who obtain the
highest marks. The winners of the prizes
may enter any Faculty but must join the
University on September 11th, 1916.

Holders of Scholarships and winners of
prizes must reside in one of the Hostels
directly managed by the University.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1916. [443]

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held
in the Club House TO-DAY
(WEDNESDAY), 29th inst., at 5.45 P.M.
**B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.**
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [465]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
Subjoined Resolution which was passed at
an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company
held on the 25th day of March, 1916, will be
submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the
Company be altered in the following:—
(a) That after the word "Company" in the
16th line of Article 110 the following
words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also
"with the consent of the Consulting
"Committee pay such bonus or
"bonuses as the General Managers
"shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses"
shall be inserted immediately after the
word "Dividend" in the 18th line of
Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be
inserted immediately after the word
"Dividend" in the first line of Article
115.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.** [467]

% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT
SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the
Public that at the Second Drawing
for Redemption of the Eight Per Cent.
Military Loan Bonds held on February 20th,
1916, \$1,747,000 worth of Bonds have been
drawn, which amount constitutes one-fifth
of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry.

Numbers of Drawn Bonds will soon be
published in the Government Gazette and
other newspapers. Repayment of Bonds in
Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands
will be made by the Branch Offices of the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
at these places. In Cuba, repayments
will be made by the CHUNGWA GUANO
in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE
in Peking, in Kiangsu by the KIANGSU BANK
in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA; in Peking
by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above
cases, repayments of Drawn Bonds will
generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA,
Shanghai. Drawn Bonds when presented
must be accompanied by all remaining
coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled
to any further interest after the payment of
the Eighth Coupon. If all remaining coupons
presented together with the Drawn Bonds,
then the total amount represented by these
Coupons shall be deducted from the principal
to be repaid. Drawn Bonds must be presented
for repayment within five years from the date
of Second Drawing, after which period of five
years such Bonds shall become null and void.

List of Numbers of 8 per cent. Military
Bonds Drawn at the Second Drawing held
on February 20th, 1916:—

NUMBERS OF \$1000 BONDS:—

8	5	72	75	78	81
85	125	205	265	325	385
445	505	565	625	685	745
805	865	925	985	1045	1105
1165	1225	1285	1345	1405	1465
1525	1585	1645	1705	1765	1825
1885	1945	2005	2065	2125	2185
2245	2305	2365	2425	2485	2545
2605	2665	2725	2785	2845	2905
2965	3025	3085	3145	3205	3265
3325	3385	3445	3505	3565	3625
3685	3745	3805	3865	3925	3985
4045	4105	4165	4225	4285	4345
4405	4465	4525	4585	4645	4705
4765	4825	4885	4945	5005	5065
5125	5185	5245	5305	5365	5425
5485	5545	5605	5665	5725	5785
5845	5905	5965	6025	6085	6145
6205	6265	6325	6385	6445	6505
6565	6625	6685	6745	6805	6865
6925	6985	7045	7105	7165	7225
7285	7345	7405	7465	7525	7585
7645	7705	7765	7825	7885	7945
8005	8065	8125	8185	8245	8305
8365	8425	8485	8545	8605	8665
8725	8785	8845	8905	8965	9025
9085	9145	9205	9265	9325	9385
9445	9505	9565	9625	9685	9745
9805	9865	9925	9985	10045	10105
10165	10225	10285	10345	10405	10465
10525	10585	10645	10705	10765	10825
10885	10945	11005	11065	11125	11185
11245	11305	11365	11425	11485	11545
11605	11665	11725	11785	11845	11905
11965	12025	12085	12145	12205	12265
12325	12385	12445	12505	12565	12625
12685	12745	12805	12865	12925	12985
13045	13105	13165	13225	13285	13345
13405	13465	13525	13585	13645	13705
13765	13825	13885	13945	14005	14065
14125	14185	14245	14305	14365	14425
14485	14545	14605	14665	14725	14785
14845	14905	14965	15025	15085	15145
15205	15265	15325	15385	15445	15505
15565	15625	15685	15745	15805	15865
15925	15985	16045	16105	16165	16225
16285	16345	16405	16465	16525	16585
16645	16705	16765	16825	16885	16945
17005	17065	17125	17185	17245	17305
17365	17425	17485	17545	17605	17665
17725	17785	17845	17905	17965	18025
18085	18145	18205	18265	18325	18385
18445	18505	18565	18625	18685	18745
18805	18865	18925	18985	19045	19105
19165	19225	19285	19345	19405	19465
19525	19585	19645	19705	19765	19825
19885	19945	20005	20065	20125	20185
20245	20305	20365	20425	20485	20545
20605	20665	20725	20785	20845	20905
20965	21025	21085	21145	21205	21265
21325	21385	21445	21505	21565	21625
21685	21745	21805	21865	21925	21985
22045	22105	22165	22225	22285	22345
22405	22465	22525	22585	22645	22705
22765	22825	22885	22945	23005	23065
23125	23185	23245	23305	23365	23425
23485	23545	23605	23665	23725	23785
23845	23905	23965	24025	24085	24145
24205	24265	24325	24385	24445	24505
24565	24625	24685	24745	24805	24865
24925	24985	25045	25105	25165	25225
25285	25345	25405	25465	25525	25585
25645	25705	25765	25825	25885	25945
26005	26065	26125	26185	26245	26305
26365	26425	26485	26545	26605	26665
26725	26785	26845	26905	26965	27025
27085	27145	27205	27265	27325	27385
27445	27505	27565	27625	27685	27745
27805	27865	27925	27985	28045	28105
28165	28225	28285	28345	28405	28465
28525	28585	28645	28705	28765	28825
28885	28945	29005	29065	29125	29185
29245	29305	29365	29425	29485	29545
29605	29665	29725	29785	29845	29905
29965	30025	30085	30145	30205	30265
30325	30385	30445	30505	30565	30625
30685	30745	30805	30865	30925	30985
31045	31105	31165	31225	31285	31345
31405	31465	31525	31585	31645	31705
31765	31825	31885	31945	32005	32065
32125	32185	32245	32305	32365	32425
32485	32545	32605	32665	32725	32785
32845	32905	32965	33025	33085	33145
33205	33265	33325	33385	33445	33505
33565	33625	33685	33745	33805	33865
33925	33985	34045	34105	34165	34225
34285	34345	34405	34465	34525	34585
34645	34705	34765	34825	34885	34945
35005	35065	35125	35185	35245	35305
35365	35425	35485	35545	35605	35665
35725	35785	35845	35905	35965	36025
36085	36145	36205	36265	36325	36385
36445	36505	36565	36625	36685	36745
36805	36865	36925	36985	37045	37105
37165	37225	37285	37345	37405	37465
37525	37585	37645	37705	37765	37825
37885	37945	38005	38065	38125	38185
38245	38305	38365	38425	38485	38545
38605	38665	38725	38785	38845	38905
38965	39025	39085	39145	39205	39265
39325	39385	39445	39505	39565	39625
39685	39745	39805	39865	39925	39985
40045	40105	40165	40225	40285	40345
40405	40465	40525	40585	40645	40705
40765	40825	40885	40945	41005	41065
41125	41185	41245	41305	41365	41425
41485	41545	41605	41665	41725	41785
41845	41905	41965	42025	42085	42145
42205	42265	42325	42385	42445	42505
42565	42625	42685	42745	42805	42865
42925	42985	43045	43105	43165	43225
43285	43345	43405	43465	43525	43585
43645	43705	43765	43825	43885	43945
44005	44065	44125	44185	44245	44305
44365	44425	4			

THE WAR.

MORE SUBMARINE CRIMES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

GERMANS OBSTINATELY RESIST RUSSIANS

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VERDUN STRUGGLE.

PARIS, March 27th.

To-day's communiqué says:—

West of the Meuse it has been relatively calm, while uninterrupted artillery fighting has been in progress along the Douaumont-Vaux front.

Mine grenade fighting in Argonne has been favourable to the French.

BRITISH ENGAGED.

ENEMY TRENCHES TAKEN.

LONDON, March 28th.
1.40 a.m.

A British communiqué states:—After exploding mines, the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers infantry this morning assaulted a German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking the front and second line trenches in a front of 600 yards. It is known that heavy casualties were caused to the enemy. We took two Officers and 168 men prisoners.

The artillery activity to-day has been mainly confined to the neighbourhood of Angres, Wulverghen, St. Eloi and Wiltje. Last night and to-day there has been much mining activity. We successfully exploded a mine at La Boisselle. There has been crater fighting, in which we were successful, south of Neuville St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The enemy exploded mines opposite Hulluch last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We hold the crater formed by the explosion.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT. ENEMY GOODS TRAIN. DEMOLISHED.

PARIS, March 28th.
1.05 a.m.

A communiqué states:—West of the Meuse the bombardment has continued. It has been somewhat intense on our front at Methincourt, Morthomme and Gumieres, and also east of the Meuse region, at Vaux and Douaumont. There have been some artillery salvos in Woivre. There has been no infantry action. We bombarded, at long range, the station at Heudicourt, and north-east of St. Mihiel a goods train was demolished. The Germans completely failed in a coup de main on our first line trenches in the environs of Maucourt. Our artillery continues active in Argonne, particularly in Cheppy Wood.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN. SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

LONDON, March 28th.

The terrible losses of the Germans at Verdun is shown by the fact that the greater part of more than twenty-seven Divisions which had hitherto been employed by the Germans had to be re-constituted. For instance, two thirds of the regiments of the Third Corps have been replaced, and the shortage in Companies has been made up by reinforcements, of which two fifths are of the 1918 class. Even then the Companies total only 120 instead of 200.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF GREECE.

SALONIKA, March 27th.

All Germans and Bulgarian have been driven out of Greece by the French.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPEATED RUSSIAN ATTACKS

MASSSES OF MEN AND AMMUNITION EMPLOYED.

AMSTERDAM, March 27th.

A Berlin communiqué says:—The Russians have renewed specially violent attacks against Field-Marshal Hindenburg. They employed masses of men and ammunition to the north and west of Jacobstadt, to an extent hitherto unknown in the Eastern Theatre. The communiqué makes the usual statement about heavy Russian losses.

The Russians are also attacking towards Vilna. The communiqué admits repeated attacks by the 3rd Russian Corps in the Lake Narotch region, where it says the West Prussians counter-attacked and retook the ground lost on the 20th inst., capturing 2,000 Russians.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS MEETING WITH OBSTINATE RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, March 28th.

A communiqué states:—The fighting in the Jacobstadt region continues. German snipers are increasingly active along the whole front. They dropped twenty bombs at Dvinsk. After a desperate struggle we captured two lines of trenches north-west of Postavy. Our offensive between Lakes Narotch and Vichuskye is encountering an obstinate resistance.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

PLANS OF SUPERLATIVE IMPORTANCE TO BE EVOLVED.

LONDON, March 27th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener accompany Mr. Asquith to Paris.

The great War Council of all the Allies has been opened and is creating the most intense interest as it is expected that it will evolve co-ordinated war plans of superlative importance, concerning all future operations.

The delegates to the Allied Conference received whole-hearted ovations.

The Conference sat with closed doors, but Reuter's Agency understands that it specially considered the means of achieving a decisive victory.

CONFERENCE AT ROME.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF ITALY'S RESOLUTE DETERMINATION.

LONDON, March 27th.

Reuter's Agency learns that at the conclusion of the Allied conference in Paris, Mr. Asquith will proceed to Rome to attend a conference of the Allies there.

Mr. Lloyd George has also been pressing invited to attend this second conference, which is important as being another indication that Italy is resolute in her determination to victoriously prosecute the war, and is a good augury of the unanimity of the decisions reached at Paris.

A MOBILE DOCKERS' BATTALION.

TO RELIEVE HOME PORT CONGESTION.

LONDON, March 27th.

The formation is announced of a mobile dockers' battalion, composed of dockers at present in the Army, which is to be used to relieve the congestion in British ports. The men of the battalion will receive the usual dockers' pay from their employers.

AMERICA'S MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

VILLA ESCAPES TO THE MOUNTAINS.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The escape of General Villa from the Mexican forces is announced by General Pershing, commanding the United States troops.

Villa is taking to the mountains near Maziquipa and American cavalry are in pursuit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE LATEST OUTRAGES.

ANOTHER "GRAVE" SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The sinking of the *Sussex* and the *Esperanza* has again raised the question of breaking off relations with Germany, if it is definitely confirmed that the vessels were torpedoed, but it is probable that President Wilson will first consult Congress, as a rupture will probably mean war. Officials regard the situation as very grave.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

STRIKE FOR INCREASED WAGES.

LONDON, March 27th.

There is a big strike of Dundee jute workers owing to the masters refusal of an increase of fifteen per cent. in wages.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Lancashire operative cotton-spinners have decided to ask for a ten per cent. advance in wages.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

"AURORA" PROCEEDING TO PORT CHALMERS.

WASHINGTON, N.Z., March 27th.

The *Aurora* has sent a wireless message to Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, saying that she is proceeding to Port Chalmers in a disabled condition.

Mr. Massey replied assuring those on board of a warm welcome.

The Government is considering the question of despatching a steamer to the *Aurora's* assistance.

MELBOURNE, March 27th.

Dr. Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, is of opinion that Sir Ernest Shackleton has abandoned his Ross Sea scheme and has returned to Weddell Sea.

EXPEDITION TO ROSS SEA TO BE ORGANISED.

LONDON, March 27th.

A meeting of supporters of the Shackleton Expedition, at which Lady Shackleton and Mrs. Mackintosh were present, decided that immediate steps should be taken to organise an expedition to Ross Sea.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

JAPAN AND PORTUGAL TO BE REPRESENTED.

LONDON, March 28th.

Japan and Portugal will be represented at the Allied Conference in Paris.

JUNK RAIDED.

It would appear that the sun of the pirates has not yet set. The master of a cargo junk has reported a somewhat daring piratical attack on his boat. About 9.15 p.m. on the 28th, he alleges that when in the vicinity of Kowloon Bay and all the crew were asleep, several small boats came out to his junk and ten men, armed with revolvers and knives, at once jumped on board. Three of the number "covered" the master, and the remainder ransacked the junk, eventually getting away with clothing, etc., to the value of \$228.

THE NAVAL SCANDALS.

MITSUBI DIRECTORS PARDONED.

Messrs. Iida, Giichi, Yamamoto, Jotaro and Iwahara, Messrs. formerly Directors of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Dr. Matsuo Tsurutaro, formerly Naval Constructor-General, and three others, were sentenced about a couple of years ago to terms of imprisonment in connection with what was known as the Mitsui-Vickers naval scandal case. Execution of sentence, however, had been stayed in respect of all these defendants. On the 12th instant all the persons mentioned received through the judicial authorities a special Imperial pardon, owing to the Coronation amnesty.

PREACHING TO GERMAN PRISONERS.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY BARRED.

Recently we reported the prohibition of a German missionary from all German camps in the country owing to the discovery that he referred to the war and politics in the course of his preaching at the Osaka camp. It is now reported from Tokyo that a German missionary in the capital has been in the habit of paying a weekly visit to the German camp at Narashino, but the military authorities have prohibited his admission in future, owing to the discovery that he had been acting as a medium of communication between the camp and the outside. *Japan Chronicle*.

DO YOUR OWN SHOPPING.

HUMOURS OF A HUSBAND'S POINT OF VIEW.

[BY AUGUSTUS MUIR.]

I have a story to tell (said the husband). I rose this morning hale and hearty, genial and generous, cheerful and chirpy. To-night I sit alone by a dying fire with weary limbs and stricken soul. But I would give much for a short five minutes—or better still, for one glorious hour of crowded "trifle"—with those people who ladle out practical counsel for the patriotic housewife and egg her on to do her own shopping. Though I have not been married to Selina long, I have a crow to pluck with Selina. But if I must be frank, Selina is the last word in war-time housekeeping. In the most copious phrase she has the goods. She runs my house at rock-bottom rates. Her books prove it. She barters with the butcher, deludes the dentist, flirts the fish-monger, flusters the fruiterer, and at the grocer's she can wage a cut-price war with a nimble dexterity which would do credit to a slick-fingered financier on the New York Stock Exchange. With tradesmen Selina is crisp and compelling. To the snuggly assistant who ventured to assert that he lacked errand-boys she threw one alluring smile and departed, and errand-boy turned up. Selina got her wants every time.

"Fetch your own bread, and fetch your grocery and fruit and fish and such meat and vegetables as you can possibly carry," read Selina from her encumbrances behind the coffee-pot. "Go out as early as possible in the morning and take a servant with you. Have you read this article, dear? It's so sensible and sound and patriotic that I feel awfully mean. It has made me quite make up my mind about it. I will shop early after this and I will take someone to carry home the parcels. Course I can't take Lenzie Ann. She has the housework to do. And cook—well, I do want cook to have a dinky little lunch for you since you've got this morning off from the office. This is what we'll do, dear—oh-h-h, it'll be lovely! We'll go together and do all the shopping, and you'll carry—why, what's the matter, dear?"

"Nun-mun-nothing," I spluttered. "Well, as I was saying, that's what we'll do this afternoon, and you'll carry the parcels. You weren't doing anything else, dear?"

"Er—," I said, "a—no—nothing. That is—I mean nothing whatever. Really." I knew I would have to "phone" Wingstaff to put off our little bit of golf. But you have got to make these little compromises in married life.

The morning was a nightmare on which I shudder to dwell. Selina shopped. I rallied round, stalking her tripping heels. My more immediate duty was to play the part of a sort of strolling delivery van. I was a walking pantomime; I was a harder on legs; I was a human handstand. I filled the bill as a combination asperity, press and boot-cupboard. My pockets were shelves; my buttonholes were hooks; my fingers were pegs.

I followed her through halls of festooned splendour, where haughty maidens stared at me as at the lowly vessel who bears my lady's train. I tripped after her, like an obedient lap-dog, tucking parcels after parcels under my arm. On my thumb hung heavily half a dozen eggs at three-and-a-penny; from my fore-finger, demurely dangled custard powder; my second finger supported tea-cakes; my third, a pound of coffee; from my little finger, daintily twirled a fourpenny pecker of pins; and under the same arm I twirled an unwashed cucumber, thus my left side. On my other arm hung my umbrella; from my right thumb was suspended a pound of Gorgonzola, the smell of which mingled with the aroma of oranges on my fore-finger; next came pork pies; on the fourth peg of this human hold-all was hooked a jar of double cream; on my little finger twirled a packet of yeast for the bread Selina baked; and under my right arm was a huge haddock.

It was the haddock which gave me the most trouble. That peculiar quality of fishiness had penetrated to the surface of the parcel. It would either flow under my arm and land on the pavement with a flop. Every hundred yards the performance was repeated. I would squeeze harder to prevent the catastrophe, but the harder I squeezed the more the haddock shivered, and once it spurted from under my arm like a bullet, banged across the pavement, and landed inert and muddy in the gutter.

"Try and take more care," rebuked Selina. "It will add a piquancy," I asserted grimly as she stuffed it for the fifth time under my arm. "Whom, there! I'm not going to stand this racket business any longer. You can put that article into my overcoat pocket."

Selina raised the flap and rummaged in the fish. "Just you wait here a moment," said Selina. "I'd like to buy some meringues. You don't mind waiting, dear?"

"Certainly not, darling. Certainly not." By this time I was too crushed to raise objections to anything. But Selina had not gone a minute before I felt uncomfortable. I was conscious of a slight dampness at my side.

A haddock is not a self-contained thing. It yearns to give itself to others, to show itself off, to let its influence be felt. It permeates, it penetrates. The haddock was soaking through! I shuddered in my misery and longed for Selina to return. But Selina did not come.

In desperation I laid down on the pavement the eggs, custard powder, tea-cakes, coffee, packet of pins, cucumber, Gorgonzola, oranges, pork pies, double cream, and yeast; I leant my umbrella against the lamp-post, and I dived into my pocket for the haddock. It came out in a slipp'ry mass, emerged from its wrappings, shot across the pavement, and disappeared into a grating below a shop window. At that moment there was a little scream from the shop door. It was Selina. She had witnessed the last act of my little tragedy. It has taken me all day to convince her of one small fact—that I did not find that haddock away in a heated moment. Meanwhile a crowd of small boys had gathered to scoff at my discomfiture and the half-moon of parcels on the pavement.

JAPAN AS AN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Sakata contributes an article to the *Shin Nihon* on the subject of industrial development in Japan. "The war in Europe has brought about the stoppage of imports of various necessary commodities such as drugs, dyes, iron, machinery and printing paper," he says, "and with this stoppage an extraordinary rise in the price of these goods." The plethora of capital and the lack of various commodities have brought about proposals for the promotion of concerns for the manufacture of these goods. Most of the people who are interested in these enterprises, however, are not really serious in the development of the particular industries in which they are interested; what they aim at is an acquisition of profit in the promotion of these concerns by disposing of the shares they have acquired when quotations have been artificially forced up. Consequently the promoters of new industrial schemes appear to be little concerned about the difficulties that will have to be overcome in the development of the industries. The shares of a glycerine concern have been over-subscribed 70 times and those of a dye company 800 times. But if you are inclined to take these phenomena as signs of industrial prosperity or future hopefulness you will be greatly mistaken. They are nothing more than the manifestation of a speculative craze. The healthy, successful growth of the chemical industry in Japan is most desirable, but it should be borne in mind that this can only be attained by dint of careful investigations and an acquisition of expert knowledge. No financial success must be expected in the initial stage of the industry. Furthermore, it should be remembered that the termination of the war will be followed by an invasion of German goods in an endeavour to recapture the positions they have lost, and so the young Japanese industries must be prepared to stand keen German competition. Of course the Government may be expected to do everything for the protection of the domestic industry by the grant of subsidies and the imposition of Customs duties, but there are limits to official protection and the new industries must take care of themselves beyond those limits.

ALLIES' ECONOMIC LEAGUE.

PARTICIPATION BY JAPAN.

The *Asahi* says that recently the Japanese Government received an invitation to participate in an Economic League, which is charged with the consideration of economic measures to be adopted by the Allies during and after the war, against Austria and Germany. As it will be disadvantageous for Japan to stand aloof from the League and isolated from Great Britain and France in the adoption of concerted action of economic measures, the *Asahi* says Japan has expressed her willingness to join the League. The Japanese Government, however, has not yet appointed a representative to attend the forthcoming conference of the Allies to be held at Paris. Naturally the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce would be the best representative, but there are circumstances which do not allow the departure of Mr. Kono from Japan.

According to a later report the Japanese Government has decided to dispatch Mr. Wakatsuki Reijiro, formerly Minister for Finance, as Japan's representative to take part in the economic conference to be held at Paris.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S DARING.

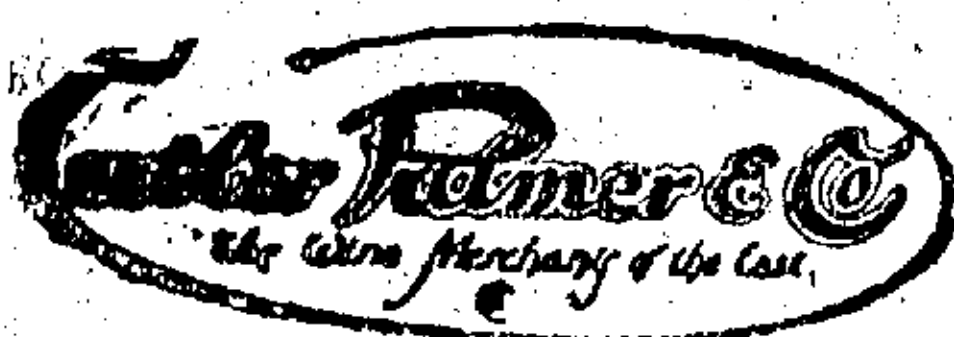
A BOLD CHALLENGE.

The courage and dare-devilry of the French aviator is well exemplified by the action of the captain of the air squadron which has on several occasions bombarded Metz, Munster, and other places in Alsace with high explosive. He has successfully led most of the raids, and has invariably regained the French lines safe and sound.

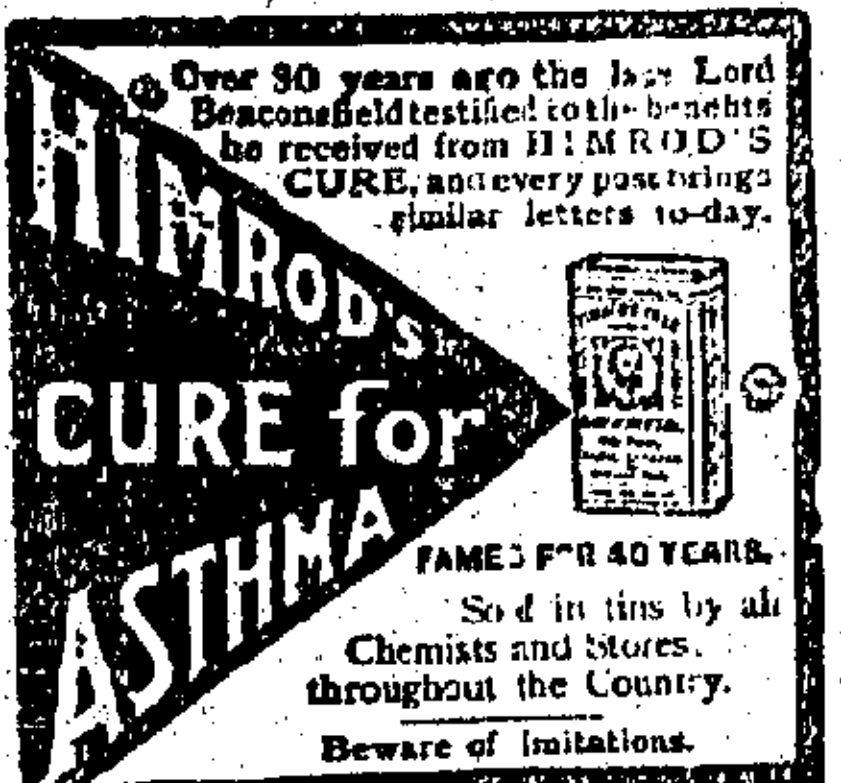
His prowess, according to German prisoners, is the admiration and envy of the Germans themselves, and eventually a reward of 100,000 marks (\$25,000) was promised to the aviator or aviators who should succeed in bringing him down dead or alive. On hearing this the captain immediately flew over the German lines and dropped a shower of circulars to the effect that the reward would be a useless expenditure as he was not worth the price, especially as there were lots of other French pilots willing and fully qualified to take his place.

"In order that I may be a better mark for you," he added, "I will in future fly in a machine with the wings painted red." This he has done on several occasions since, and he can still boast that neither he nor his machine has been hit.

There was the ribald laugh that jarred. In the centre of a swelling crowd I had to stand like a tailor's dummy on stilts while Selina reeked the parcels on my fingers. Through weary streets, I followed her, glum of countenance and sored in spirit. Old men's jaws dropped and they gazed at me. Old ladies erected their pinnacles and scrutinised me. Newsboys ceased their throaty clamour and gaped. Cabmen stopped their horses and stared. Children clucked their nurses and their blue eyes wide, peered little plump forefingers. It was my Black Morning, my Old Day, my veritable Valley of the Shadows. At Selina's heels I reeled home, and as soon as Selina was out of the room I collapsed on the couch. My sorrow was my own. Selina does not know. And I dare not tell her! *Daily Mail*.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
CURED BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 25.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**
HONGKONG. 48-3

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

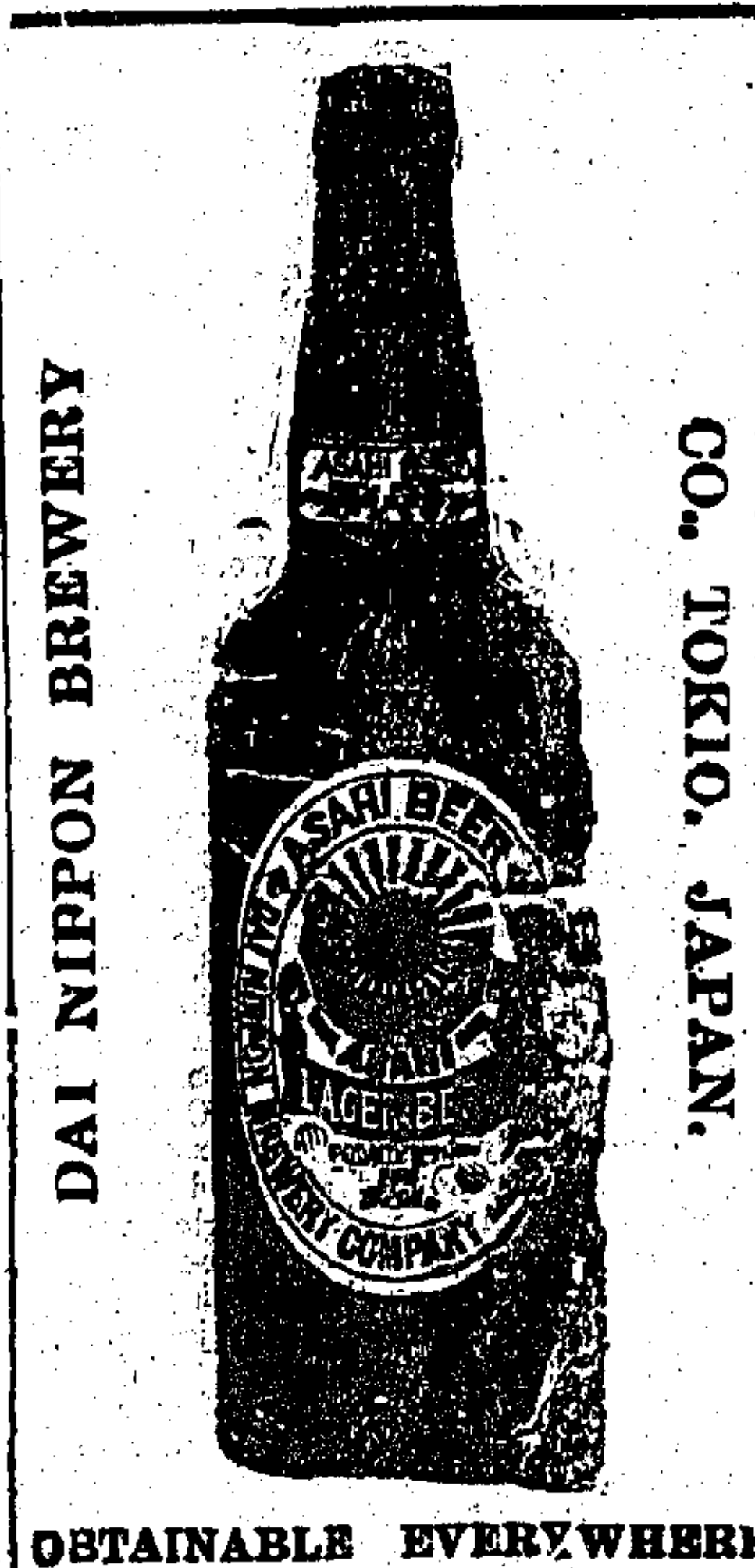
TO-DAY
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
5.15 p.m.—Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Annual Meeting.
TO-MORROW
3.30 p.m.—Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"To-Night's the Night."

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th March to 4th April, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'g. Mean Time	H'g. Mean Time	Day of Week	Day of Month	H'g. Mean Time	H'g. Mean Time
Wed.	29	h. m.	ft. in.	Thurs.	30	h. m.	ft. in.
		7 45	4 5			8 42	1 2
		6 38	6 7			7 10	1 2
		5 30	6 8			6 02	1 2
Fri.	31	8 25	5 0	Sat.	1	8 47	1 6
		7 10	5 8			7 10	1 6
		6 02	5 8			6 02	1 6
Sun.	2	9 10	5 7	Mon.	3	9 24	5 3
		8 02	5 3			8 02	5 3
		6 54	5 3			6 54	5 3
Tues.	4	10 31	5 8			10 31	5 8
		9 23	5 4			9 23	5 4
		8 15	5 3			8 15	5 3

ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.

RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY.

ITS VALUE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

[BY ALBERT STEAD.]

Thanks to a diplomatic handling of an intensely difficult situation in a manner skilful beyond any diplomacy of either of the two great groups of combatants, Rumania has reserved to herself independence of action during eighteen months of world war. And Rumania to-day has the chance of saving the decisive word which will shorten or prolong the war. Her six hundred thousand of fresh troops, well equipped and splendidly trained during long months of partial and practically complete mobilisation, occupy a tremendously powerful position, an edged wedge pointed straight towards the railway line, along which the "Balkan" conveys gold and munitions from Berlin to Constantinople. The German tortoise has put out its head towards the East, and right on the neck is the Rumanian wedge. Small wonder that Berlin and Vienna want explanations from Bucharest before attacking Salonika or even Valonia.

The question of attacking Salonika or leaving it a salient menace to the German path Eastwards lies with Rumania to decide rather than with either Kaiser. There are doubts and fears among the Central Powers, there are hopes among the Allies, there is absolute knowledge only in Rumania in the minds of a very small group of men. Rumania's secret has been well kept.

HER NATIONAL POLICY.

Rumania has consistently pursued a national policy based on the knowledge of the great risks run by small States joining in the conflicts of great ones. Belgium and Serbia, with their speaking ruins and dying and dead civilian populations, afford both early and late examples. The Rumanians do not wish to lose the substance for the shadow, and consider that it is better to have Rumania as it is than to risk having a second Serbia, in order to obtain possible aggrandisement. That is not to say that the Rumanians would not wish to incorporate in the kingdom these provinces, especially Transylvania, with its Rumanian population. But they are not so carried away by ideals as to wish to risk their present existence, without a fair chance of successful resistance. Every possible effort has been made from all sides to force, to entice, to inveigle Rumania to declare herself and enter the lists. But the astuteness of M. Bratianu and his impenetrable reserve have succeeded in baffling all attempts.

It is well to realise that from the Allies' point of view, Rumanian neutrality has been of tremendous value—possibly more than would have been any premature entry into action. When it is remembered how closely bound Rumania was to Germany and how close were the personal ties of the late King Charles with the Emperor of Austria, the neutrality of Rumania was a tremendous achievement. It was all very well to say that public sentiment in Rumania was in favour of the Allies, but it should be realised that public sentiment does not decide issues in Rumania as it does here or in France. Also it is well to bear in mind that, while France and England are liked and believed in, Russia has up to now been rather disliked. Russia pointed always to Bessarabia for excuse and example. Thus it was possible to believe the public sentiment in Rumania was divided even with regard to the Allies. Gradually, however, people have come to realise that the Russia of to-day is a friendly Power allied to friendly Powers, and a new vista of friendly relations is possible. The recent purchase of horses for the Rumanian army in Russia would not have been possible in 1914.

INDUSTRIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

A long frontier with Austria-Hungary, the activity for years of Germany and Austria in the financing and development of the country, these and many other factors have to be taken into consideration. Rumania could look only to Russia among the Allies for supplies and any degree of security. The Salonika railway, with its change of gauge in Serbia, and its transportation line to depend on. And Russia herself was early in trouble through lack of munitions. France and England were far away and more or less inaccessible. The Rumanian Government recognised that it would be no use to enter into a world war without being able to keep going. The industries and natural resources of the country are not such as make possible any idea of producing the necessary munitions at home. Everything needed must come from abroad—some was brought in over the Salonika line, but not very much, and with the commencement of the offensive last October this line disappeared. Had Rumania been ready to cast in her lot with the Central Powers there would have been an easy supplying of munitions, including those already bought and paid for in Germany before the war, but never delivered. Also all Rumanian products would have had an assured and profitable market. Of all the neutral countries Rumania has been the only one not to enrich her population. The two great staple industries of the country, cereals and oil, have been absolutely crippled for eighteen months. Prohibition of export of petrol, practical prohibition of grain export, owing to the refusal to allow trucks to leave the country, these have resulted in practical economic

ruin. The big landowner and the peasant alike has had two years' crops on his hands, much of it spoiling for want of storage, while oil producer, with no right to export his most valuable product and with all the reservoirs full, has seen oil prices and production sink to nothingness.

The whole financial system of the country being based on these two products, especially on grain, financial weakness was inevitable. The bulk of the army has been constantly under arms, dislocating all labour, and also presenting a very heavy continuous financial drain. There have been most tempting offers for the purchase of petrol and of grain, the highest grain prices being offered during the attempt to engineer an agrarian discontent in political circles, high prices being paid for a period and the frontier then being shut down. But there was none of the result hoped for by the German agents. It is only too evident that Rumania has been a heavy loser by her neutrality, a neutrality, as was pointed out above, which has been of great value to the Allies.

It is impossible to ignore the value of the economic situation—its effects especially the governing few as well as the obeying many. Something has already been done by the Allies to relieve this economic situation. Some quantity of petrol was bought in 1915, but neutral companies benefited as much as Rumanian or Allied ones, while the small producer had little advantage. He can only have direct benefit in the purchase of crude oil, which is what he produces. The petrol remained in the reservoirs, little relief to the total oil industry resulted. The reason for the total stagnation. There was, therefore, a wide-spread feeling of ill-will in Rumania that, had the Allies arranged for the extensive building of oil tankage, in addition to the sums spent on petrol, the benefit would have been greater. As it is, oil prices, which were as high as £4 a ton before the war, are now barely £1. Wholesale purchase of crude and storage would not only be a benefit to Rumania, it would enable a great future reserve of oil fuel to be acquired at low prices. The recent purchase of grain leaves still the bulk of the accumulated crops to be dealt with, and is principally important because it will finance the spring sowing. A good beginning has been made, and it is possible to believe that the purchase of oil and corn are part of a systematic scheme of relief.

But apart from negative help, such as this denying to our enemies of grain and petrol, Rumania has given much positive aid—notably in the stoppage of munitions for Turkey and for Bulgaria. It may be said here that in Rumania nobody had any doubt that Bulgaria was bound by alliance to Germany early in the war. A point was therefore stretched to prevent Bulgarian munitions going through, on the grounds that, as Germany had not been able to supply the Rumanian munitions, it was obviously impossible that there should be any for Bulgaria. The Turkish supplies, which passed as they began were later stopped very thoroughly. After the declaration of Serbia, the Central Powers were able to disregard Rumania and send their munitions by Danube and rail to Bulgaria and Turkey. Rumania's self-denying prohibition had thus little permanent advantage, and much German gold which would otherwise have come into the country for the transit of munitions and the purchase of grain and petrol was lost. Its disappearance from Germany might well have been a greater weakening than without. The few weeks' bread represented by the Rumanian harvest for Germany.

A FRIENDLY NEUTRALITY.

To maintain a friendly neutrality was no easy task. It might well tax the cleverest brain to find reasons for delay. The bargaining for territory in the final settlement was as much part of the policy of equilibrium as anything else. Nothing could have been worse for M. Bratianu than if either group of Powers had wholeheartedly acceded to all his demands. While Rumania was not satisfied by the Allies, it was obviously more easy to make Vienna and Berlin believe that Rumania would remain neutral. But how it is small state that the Central Powers have the real hope of Rumanian neutrality—they may hope to secure it even yet by a display of force. Serbia is out of the way, and the obvious moment to try and coerce Rumania before the spring arrives. But, short of invading Rumania, it is difficult to see how any permanent relief can be hoped for by the Central Powers, it is inconceivable that Rumania should demobilise her army or even be asked to. To demand a definite declaration of her policy of Rumania means that Germany is ready to risk adding another 600,000 soldiers to the Allies, who can strike southward or westward at will. Rumania as an ally of the Allies would allow of the Russian army passing through Moldavia and turning the whole Bukovina position into a desperate risk to run. It is probable that at Berlin it will be preferred to hope that Rumania will remain neutral, hoping for success in other fields, which might influence her decision and make for permanent neutrality. Rumania has deserved well of the Allies, and has persevered in a friendly neutrality even when seeing the Allied policy in the Balkans left in Russian hands, and every effort made to create a greater Bulgaria at any cost, even that of Serbia. The fear of a greater Bulgaria is one of the great factors in Rumania's decision. It lies with the Allies to act at Czernowitz and Salonika as to make it possible for Rumania to enter the lists on their side.—Daily Chronicle

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

The New York World's Washington correspondent stated that Mr. Lansing has addressed a Note to Austria demanding an apology for the submarine attack on the American steamer *Petrolite*, the punishment of the commander of the submarine, and an indemnity for the injury sustained. The Note, it adds, says:

"The submarine fired without warning on the *Petrolite*, it continued firing after the *Petrolite* had stopped, wounding one man. The submarine came alongside and requested that it might buy provisions, which the *Petrolite* refused to sell. The Austrian commander replied that he would take what was needed by force if necessary. The submarine commander thereupon returned an American message to the submarine and held him as hostage while the Austrians boarded the *Petrolite* and helped themselves to supplies."

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

TROUBLE IN EARLY PART OF THE WAR.

THE "INVASION" OF ANGOLA.

The announcement that Germany has declared war on Portugal revives interest in the trouble that occurred during the early part of the war between Germany and Portugal in connection with the latter's African Colony of Angola. Germany had for a long time made no secret of the manner she coveted this Portuguese possession. German prospects in that colony were aptly summarised by a traveller who returned to Germany from the west coast in June, 1914, and whose impressions of the country appeared in the *Koloniale Zeitschrift*. "The game is worth the candle," he wrote. "An enormous market for industrial products, rich and virgin mineral treasures, a fruitful and healthy country, equally suitable for agriculture, cattle-breeding, and immigration, and the finest harbours of the west coast—that is the prize that awaits us." It would appear, however, that this "prize" was to be obtained by peaceful means, rather than by warlike methods, by commercial penetration rather than by armed force. For this purpose the Germans were ready to furnish the capital required for the completion of the Benguela railway—a railway destined eventually to become the most important route between Europe and Central Africa, provided they could secure control of the line. Their offer was very properly refused. In other directions, however, they were equally active on the spot. German investigators were scouring the country in three sections, composed not only of engineers, but of geologists and experts on agriculture and trade. They endeavoured to secure an interest in the Mosamedes railway with a view to linking it up with German South-West Africa, and to obtain mining and agricultural concessions of a very extensive description.

PORTUGAL SUSPICIOUS.

They talked freely, and their methods were too thinly disguised not to arouse the suspicions of the Portuguese, whose system of protection, shipping dues, and maladministration generally, was, and possibly not without reason, severely criticised, and on the outbreak of war these suspicions proved to have been justified. For it was then found that several of the supposed engineers and prospectors were also political agents, and that in addition to intriguing with the natives, they were purchasing large quantities of foodstuffs for export to the neighbouring German colony.

The local Portuguese authorities were not blind to the situation, but they hesitated at first to take action. When, however, without any declaration of war, their southern frontier was violated for the second time, they displayed a commendable promptitude in arresting and expelling from the country all German subjects, including consular officers who had given strong cause for suspicion.

The so-called "invasion" of the colony produced considerable effect, for the Portuguese were fully conscious of their inability to cope with it. In the unsettled state of the territory, and in the absence of any effective administrative control, it was feared that the Rumanians and other tribes, who had never been subjugated, would rise at the instigation of the Germans. Consequently, volunteer corps were formed and drilled at Lourenço, Lobito, and Benguela, and many of the Boers in Angola offered their services to the Government. Meanwhile the local authorities were most recent regarding the progress of events on the southern frontier, and in default of any reliable information, it was not strange that rumours of all kinds should become rife. Many of these, although of the wildest character, were at first credited in official circles, because the district officers were, for the most part, ignorant of their districts and unsympathetic with the attitude of the native population. The majority of these rumours were totally unfounded at Lisbon, and gained currency in the European Press, with the result that the whole situation was greatly exaggerated.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

As a matter of fact, the first invasion so-called, which had been previously termed a violation of frontier, was not even an affair of outpost. What actually happened was this: On September 5, 1914, a German patrol approached the Portuguese fort on the frontier and asked for provisions. The Portuguese commander, if replied that he would furnish provisions if the Germans would return to German territory and leave their arms there. The German officers interpreting this to be a request to disarm, refused to do so, and camped with his men in the neighbourhood of the fort. The Portuguese opened fire on the camp, killing the officer and three of his men, but subsequently, reflecting that possibly the patrol was an advance guard of a larger force, evacuated the fort and withdrew from the frontier. The incident was obviously a misunderstanding, due apparently to the fact that the officials concerned did not know one another's languages.

THE FIGHT AT NAULILA.

It was primarily, the Germans alleged, to avenge the death of their comrades that they crossed the Portuguese frontier for the second time at Naulila on December 18, 1914. By this time Portuguese reinforcements had arrived from Europe, and possibly the invaders met with a warmer reception than they had anticipated. The official account of the indecisive action which took place is contained in the following proclamation, subsequently issued by the Governor-General of Angola.

"It being known that certain ill-disposed persons, void of any sentiment of patriotism, have thought fit to spread false reports regarding the engagement at Naulila, the Governor-General has decided to make the following announcement for the information of the general public:—

BLINDING LIGHT RAYS FROM A ZEPPELIN.

FRENCH INVENTION USED BY GERMAN AIRMEN.

General Gallieni has ordered experiments to be made with the Dussaud cold rays with a view to their employment against Zeppelins.

M. Dussaud's invention was mentioned at the Academy of Science, Paris, four years ago. Briefly, it means the utilising in an electric lamp of almost the entire current as light, instead of allowing 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. to be lost as heat.

Shortly after the war broke out, M. Dussaud offered his services to the Ministry of War, but in spite of the instructions of the then Minister, M. Millerand, red tape blocked the way. M. Dussaud was referred from bureau to bureau until after four months' vain effort to obtain a hearing he abandoned the task in despair. A year before the war—in 1913—the German rights had been purchased by a German firm. It is a curious fact that on July 17, 1914, a fortnight before war was declared, the German Ambassador in Paris called on M. Dussaud to inquire whether the latter had effected any improvements in his apparatus. Four days later, the Austrian Ambassador followed suit.

Now the French aviators who pursued the Zeppelin which raided Paris at the end of last month declare that they were literally blinded by the stream of light from the Zeppelin. "At certain moments," says one of the watchers, "an extraordinarily intense ray of light proceeded from the Zeppelin, so that the street was lighted as though by the sun."

It is supposed that the German military authorities have already applied the Dussaud invention to their aircraft. Be this as it may, General Gallieni has now ordered experiments to be made with this with a view to proving whether it is capable as a searchlight of piercing the clouds and banks of mist behind which the Zeppelin loves to hide.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.5 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has broken up. Another has formed over China.

The northern depression is now central to the east of Hokkaido.

Pressure is nearly stationary over S. China, Indo-China, and the Philippines.

Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N.E. winds, moderate; to fresh; overcast; some drizzling rain or mist.

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooka. No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 25th.

	Previous On Date On Date		
	Day	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.09	30.10
Temperature	66	62	61
Humidity	64	69	64
Wind Direction	East	—	East
Force	2	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 27th 66

Lowest open air Temperature on 27th 60

contrary to the laws of war, have invaded it. After the combat at Naulila the enemy was quite disconcerted, not venturing to cross the Cunene River, and confined himself to seizing a fort which had been constructed for native warfare. Such are the facts of the case, and any other accounts should be regarded as unfounded rumours. "If it is the first encounter, we have not been entirely successful, and if for some time longer we still have to endure the presence of the enemy within our borders, this must not be taken to indicate that our forces are not still intact, and that they will not gloriously accomplish the task allotted to them."

On the one hand, this encounter, indecisive though it was, served to check any idea the Germans may have had of advancing; on the other hand, it induced the Portuguese to evacuate their frontier forts with disastrous consequences. For the frontier tribes, who had never been adequately subdued, rose and massacred several whites and numbers of native soldiery, in addition to securing large quantities of rifles and ammunition. These events in Angola synchronised with a change of Ministry at Lisbon. The Governor-General and the General Officer Commanding were recalled. Additional troops and munitions were hurried out, and a special High Commissioner was appointed to deal with what was apparently a highly critical situation. For it was to be expected that the Germans in South-West Africa, pressed by the Union forces and short of supplies, would eventually strike north into the rich Angolan hinterland, where the white population was too insignificant to offer any serious resistance, and where the enemy might have continued a guerrilla warfare of indefinite duration. That the Germans did not adopt this course must probably be attributed to the rapid and skilful enveloping movements of the Union forces, and it may confidently be stated that no one is more grateful to General Botha than the Portuguese in Angola.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

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ON THE BUKOVINA FRONT.

AUSTRIANS CONTESTING EVERY INCH.

RUMANIA ON THE ALERT.

[BY PERCEVAL GIBSON, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."]

I have come hither from the highland frontier to dispatch this, and to observe how Rumanian neutrality is standing the strain of recent events.

On the Bukovina front, the Russian advance towards their objective has necessarily slowed as they approach the core of the German-Austrian resistance. When the left line—which, as I telegraphed from Marmarita, had improved by the gains on the curve of the hills north of the Pruth—advanced 2½ miles, and enabled the Russians to establish and consolidate positions within 4½ miles of the town, and thus bring up heavy guns, it was possible, if necessary, to bombard Czernowitz itself.

The Austrians never, in their whole history, have fought more magnificently. Every yard of ground is desperately defended, and the losses on both sides are ghastly and impossible now to estimate. Along the Boian road the Russians are maintaining incessant attacks, never slackening their pressure on the trenches which the Austrians are holding across the wide valley narrowing to the Pruth.

Yvanoff's policy is to hush the enemy in open fighting wherever possible, and where the Russians possess superiority. Daily and nightly there is frantic driving against the trenches and entanglements. The former are mined continually, and in the resultant explosion the Russians swarm forward, seize the center, transform it feverishly into a stronghold, and thence maintain an incessant thrust against the enemy with hand-grenades and bayonets, never relaxing the deadly intensity of the offensive. The line of trenches west of the road held by the Bulgarians was twice mined and is now obliterated.

FINE COSSACK CHARGE.

On the Danube, the battle in the neighbourhood of Zaleszycki broke from its moorings of trenches and allowed the cavalry to come into action. A whole brigade of Cossacks charged through the Austrian reserves which were being brought up, doing terribly execution.

The Austrian artillery in this sector has been enormously reinforced by the fire of the great guns—fire which has not ceased during the past week—from the Skoda works, whose partial destruction is confirmed here. These works have justified their reputation as rivaling Krupp's by furnishing the Austrian army with one of the most daunting weapons yet seen—a huge 12 inch shell which announces itself with a rumbling howl fully 15 seconds before it lands with volcanic effect, spouting fire and smoke hundreds of feet high, and often excavating a crater sufficient to conceal a company of infantry.

Two things are clear to any observer of the actual fighting—firstly, what commenced as a narrowly localized battle on the Strypa-Stry line has now developed into a serious Russian offensive—which is a counterblast to the German purpose to push forward into Besarabia along the Rumanian frontier—prosecuted, despite awful losses, with the utmost energy of the total resources of the Russian offensive.

Secondly, the Russians, who have hitherto suffered the handicap of a shortage of machine guns, and even men, are now meeting the enemy under conditions of equality in these respects.

Here, in this tiny, frivolous capital, life has so strong an individual and national colour, and thoughts, manners, and even costumes, have such a pronounced flavour of Rumania, that at first sight it appears that the blood flowing on the frontier stirs no pulse, and that the only evidences of the European convulsion are apparent in the universal wealth and the presence in the thronged streets of multitudes of Germans.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

These Germans are employed in propaganda, and are maintaining here an organization operating with a blatant publicity, and housed in a great office-building employing 60 clerks and typists, its own printing works and running several newspapers, including one in French.

The latter organ contained a skilful article showing that the English purchase of corn involves Rumania in the loss of the export tax which the Germans are paying.

It is stated that there are actually 50,000 Germans in the city.

Higher official political circles are anxiously watching the development of events which may at any moment render neutrality impossible.

It was revealed further that strong forces were in that neighbourhood, and the presence of Germans on the Dobruja front was inconceivably proved by the fact that to-day 30 German deserters surrendered in that region.

The authorities ascertained that a recent accumulation of troops in the triangle Ruzhuk-Dumbrava-Varna is construed as a menace to the Russian concentration at Razi, on the northern Rumanian frontier, the objective being a feint or a real advance across Rumanian territory against Besarabia.

I had a conversation early in the morning with M. Filipescu, the leader of the Conservatives and former War Minister, who was lately invited by the Germans to visit the battle front and inspect the evidences of victory and the reserves of men and material.

He is going, however, to Russia as a guest of the Tsar to visit the Russian front. He expressed himself frankly favourable to a policy of an early intervention against the Central Powers saying that he considered it essential to Rumania's realisation of her aspirations that she should speedily become an ally in the eventual victory of the Entente.

M. Filipescu added that the question of the advisability of armed intervention had caused a severance between himself and M. Bratianu, but in the absence of an utter disavowal to the Entente, intervention at a date which he naturally did not divulge—was inevitable.

A CLAIM TO BE OF NO NATIONALITY.

GERMAN'S APPEAL DISMISSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords (the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn and Lord Atkinson) last month dismissed the appeal of Antonius Charles Frederick Weber from an order of the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Swinfen Eady, Phillimore, and Bankes) affirming an order of the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and Lush), who refused the appellant's application for the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The appellant contended that he was a person of no nationality.

The appellant was born at Newwid, Germany, on January 30th, 1883. When he was 15 years old (in August, 1898) he left Germany and had never returned. After spending about two years and a half in South America, he came to England (in January, 1901), where he had lived ever since. He was 22 on January 30th, 1915. He was employed in the London office of a French poultry merchant, carrying on business in Paris. In August, he was registered by the police authorities, contrary to his express desire, as of German nationality. He took steps to obtain a *laissez-passer* to correct the register, but his proceedings were not persisted in as he suffered no serious inconvenience from the registration so long as his liberty was not interfered with. On July 7th, 1915, he was interned at the camp at Stratford, Essex, as an alien enemy, though no charge had been brought, and no conviction had been obtained against him.

The appellant thereupon applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. By a statute of 1870 regulating nationality in the North German Confederation (extended by a later statute to the whole of the German Empire), Germans who left the territory of the Confederation (now the Empire) and resided for 10 years uninterruptedly abroad *ipso facto* lost their nationality. By a German statute of 1913 provision was made for re-naturalization in certain cases by enacting that a "former German" might be naturalized by his former Federal State on his own application, subject to the veto of the Imperial Chancellor, without the necessity of settling in Germany.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. Bate appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., contended that the appellant was a gentleman of no nationality, and (2) that the Crown had no power to intern anyone who was not an alien enemy, and who was living under its protection. Under the German Act of 1870 the appellant had none of the rights and duties of a German national, and he could not resume those rights and duties without taking some active step. Nationality depended upon allegiance, and when allegiance was broken nationality ceased. It was the German municipal law which had to determine whether the appellant retained his German nationality, and that law had enacted that a person in his position lost his nationality. The principle expressed by the maxim *Nemo potest scire patriam*, which formerly provided, had been seriously impaired by modern legislation in various countries. Although there was no authority on the point, there was no objection in reason to holding that the appellant had no nationality. If he failed to satisfy the House upon the point it was unnecessary to argue the second point.

JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor said that undoubtedly the appellant was originally a German citizen, and it was equally indisputable that he had never acquired another nationality. It was clearly established that nationality was not lost by residence in another State, whether transitory or permanent, in the absence of special legislation to that effect by the country in which the citizen was born. He desired to say nothing on the question whether this country would recognize a man as having no nationality. It was a question of great importance, and it did not necessarily arise for decision in this case. He desired only to guard himself against being supposed to accept the proposition that a man could be so regarded here. The only reason why it was said that the appellant had lost his nationality was that by a statute of 1870, which by a statute of 1873 had been extended to the whole of the German Empire, through absence from Germany for 10 years certain definite rights which a German citizen possessed were lost.

The words of the Act of 1870 were very wide, and it was said that the effect of the Act was that a German by such absence lost his nationality. But to ascertain the meaning of the statute it was important to bear in mind what was involved in nationality. It was a commonplace statement that nationality imposed obligations as well as conferred rights. It was not clear that the obligations imposed upon the appellant by his birth in Germany had been dissolved by what had taken place. The burden of proving that was on the appellant, and, in his (his lordships) opinion, that burden had not been discharged.

One of the most important duties imposed upon a citizen was the duty of defending the rights of his country by arms. It was nowhere stated that the obligation of the appellant, to serve the German Empire had been taken away, and there was good reason why the affidavit had not proceeded further in the matter. By a German Act of 1874 a man in the position of the appellant, if he returned to Germany for purposes other than a transient visit, would be liable to be called on to take up arms, and, although a limit was imposed upon the operation of the statute in times of peace, no such limit was imposed in time of war. It followed that if the appellant returned to Germany he would, at once become liable to take his place in the forces in the field.

Further, by a German Act of 1913 this man, although he had lost his citizenship by the Act of 1870, if he had not acquired the citizenship of another country could have the citizenship of the country of origin given back to him though he remained here, and if he returned to Germany to reside he would be at liberty to apply to be re-naturalized, and that country would have no power to refuse him. In these circumstances he (his lordship) was unable to say that the appellant, discharging the burden cast upon him of showing that he had so completely divested himself of his German nationality that he could be treated here as though he were not a German citizen, the appeal failed.

SPAIN AND THE WAR.

FRIENDLINESS AND NEUTRALITY.

The neutrality of Spain has been so often proclaimed by responsible Spanish statesmen, and the reasons given for it are so convincing, that the student of foreign affairs is apt to regard it as axiomatic, and to dismiss Spain from his mind as neutral till the end of the war. But anyone who travels in Spain with the idea of estimating Spanish thought and feeling on the subject will find, indeed, that Spain may be safely classed as neutral for the present, but that her neutrality is not the fixed, irrevocable thing that he imagines. It is rather a state of equilibrium, the resultant of many conflicting forces which are actively at work to-day, and which will lose nothing of their power as the war goes on.

The outbreak of war found Spanish society divided from top to bottom. The position of King Alfonso himself was not free from difficulty. A French Bourbon on his father's side, he had entertained from his earliest days a warm affection for France, where he had frequently been received with every mark of cordiality and respect. An Austrian on his mother's side, he was a member of the Imperial Austrian Archduke, counting many kinsmen in the army of the Emperor Francis Joseph. His love of England was guaranteed by the closest and most tender of all relationships, and by many ties of friendship and hospitality with British officers and sportsmen. At the Court of Madrid each of the belligerent nations has its partisans, and among them is that in the interests of harmony the topic of the war was taboo within the Royal circle from the early days of the conflict.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH GERMANY.

The masses of the people were no less divided than the Court; but while the majority of King Alfonso's loyal subjects were content to express their private views with moderation, the anti-dynastic parties, the Carlists, and the end of the scale, the militant Republicans, the latter showed less discretion. The Carlists indeed were stirred to an exceptional degree of activity. The speeches of the German Emperor, resounding with the name of God, and breathing the spirit of an unlimited autocracy, were as sweet music in their ears, and they saw in a German victory a unique chance of retrieving their ruined fortunes. Their point of view was shared with some reservations by the Church, by that aristocracy of birth and wealth which is known as "Society," and was, though loyal to the dynasty, is nevertheless reactionary by tradition, interest, and inclination. All these elements, with a few notable exceptions, ranged themselves on the side of Germany, and they were fortified in their sympathies by the attitude of the Corps of Officers, who looked upon a crushing and speedy German victory as a foregone conclusion.

But if the aristocracy of birth and wealth were on the side of Germany, the aristocracy of intellect undoubtedly favoured the Allies. The able politicians, the great lights of the Universities, such as Altamira, Ramon y Cajal, and Unamuno, the most popular publicists and men of letters, such as Giner de los Rios, "Azorin," and Blasco Ibañez; in a word, all those thinkers and students of affairs who know or care what passes beyond their country's frontiers, declared for England and France. Perhaps the most ardent of all our friends were to be found among that little party of "Reformistas" represented by Senores Azcarate, Melquiades Alvarez, Posada, and others, who were once the brains and the backbone of Republican Party, but who have lately rallied to the Monarchy, as after all the best and safest vehicle of progress and social reform.

The Militant publicists expressed the same views with greater zeal and less discretion, in the belief that a French victory would restore their dwindling influence and give a new vogue to their discarded political ideals.

THE KING'S ACTION.

Whatever the King's private sympathies may have been, his action and that of his Government were determined from the first by two main considerations. First, that peace was the greatest of Spanish interests, and secondly, that the geographical position of Spain, coupled with recent political obligations, imposed upon her the necessity of living in close and friendly relations with England and France. Don Alfonso is a man of clear sight and quick decision, and he lost no time in defining his position. While the neutrality of Spain was formally proclaimed, he hastened to relieve the French, by his personal assurance of all anxiety concerning their frontier both in the Pyrenees and Morocco, an assurance given several army corps to them at a most critical moment. At the same time he reassured the British Government, as to Spanish designs upon Portugal, cutting the action to the word by withdrawing portions of the frontier garrisons in the valley of the Tagus. As Spanish relations with both France and Portugal have not been entirely free from friction of late, his Majesty's action in these matters displayed a generosity thoroughly in keeping with the best traditions of the Spanish character, and a pleasing contrast to the huckstering methods which have lately been a too common feature of international dealing.

AN ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

The course of Spanish policy was thus early marked out by the King and his Prime Minister, Senor Dato, in accordance with the common sense and interest of the country. It gained the whole-hearted support of all the party leaders, from Senor Maura on the Right to Senores Lerroux and Iglesias on the Left, and could count upon a practically unanimous vote in both Houses of Parliament. But the neutrality of Spain as officially defined is a term of wide meaning. Under it Spain became a valuable source of supply of foodstuffs, raw material, and manufactures for such of the belligerents as required them provided always that they could pay for them and take them away. This condition of things operated entirely to the advantage of the Allies, owing to their having command of the sea; and Ministers, who exercised a wide discretion and could facilitate or obstruct the provision of such supplies in a thousand ways, were subjected to constant pressure by the partisans of both sides. The Carlists and their friends were especially violent. By their organ, the *Correspondencia*, which maintains close relations with the German Embassy in Madrid, they started an unscrupulous campaign of vituperation against England, while the followers of Senor Maura, the so-called "Jovenes Mauristas," were clear-sighted than their leader, entered upon a course of political rowdiness designed to warn Ministers against any excess of benevolence towards the Allies. Needless to say, their efforts were vain. Senor Dato and his colleagues, the Marques de Lema, well knew that all this sound and fury did not represent the voice of the Spanish nation, and they held on their strategic and steady course. The same policy is being followed to-day by their successors, and if that course seems momentarily to run less smoothly than before this is not due to any lack of good-will on the part of Count Romanones, whose sympathy with the Allies is notorious, or to any change in the balance of parties, but rather to causes of a different kind which require serious attention.—Times.

GERMAN IRON CONTRACTS.

WHOLESALE REPUDIATION.

A recent issue of the *Ironmonger* (an influential London journal of wide circulation) contains the following editorial remarks on the wholesale repudiation of contracts made for supplying neutrals with German iron and steel:—

Traders in all the neutral countries bordering upon Germany are indignantly protesting because the German Government, or more probably its instigation, are repudiating the contracts for delivery of bar iron, rods, wire, wire nails, and other manufactured goods into which they had entered. The indignation is natural, but the repudiation cannot have caused surprise. It merely extends the doctrine of treaty-breaking from the German Government to the German citizen, Kultur and bad faith are one and indivisible, and Statesupported swindling merely a form of frightfulness. Apparently something like this has happened:

Neutral countries no longer believe in a German victory; they know that German finance is rotten to the core, and they smile at the fairy-tales of monster-indemnities which Dr. Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, still hammers the stupid masses of his countrymen. Hence the wholesale repudiation of iron and steel manufactures, of which the export is permitted, and which she needs to sell abroad because she must keep up at least the simulacrum of an export business. German merchants have booked large orders for such goods for future delivery, at prices in marks, and as the value of the mark is steadily dropping, the buyers, when paying, have the advantage of the exchange. This position is giving the greatest concern to the German Government, which has now hit upon the plan of prohibiting, except under licence, the exportation of all the German goods which neutral countries most need. Licences are to be given, it seems, but only on condition that the buyer consents to pay from 20 to 50 per cent. more for the goods than he had agreed to do, and this not only for merchandise to be delivered at distant dates, but for everything which, on the date when the prohibition came into force, was still on the German side of the frontier. In this wretched business the Government and the local syndicates are, of course, under one hat. Hitherto it has been the general practice of the German syndicates to sell at lower prices for export than to buyers at home, and it is on this basis that the iron and steel contracts with neutral countries have been made which are now repudiated. The thing is being done in the most approved methodical German manner. As will be seen from our "German News" section, export syndicates for bar iron, wire products, sheets, and all manner of other things are being formed in Germany to take full control of foreign trade and to fix a new scale of prices which is to be not less than the price to the German home buyer, plus the depreciation in the exchange.

The prohibition of export applies to all German iron and steel products except steel rails and so-called semi-manufactured articles. There are three central export offices, one at Düsseldorf for bar iron, figured iron and hoops, one at Essen for shipbuilding materials, and one at Berlin for cold-rolled, galvanized, and other products. Certain restrictions on export were in force previously, but the new prohibition dates from January 8th last. It was sprung upon the buyers in neutral countries, but of course the German syndicate-mongers knew all about it beforehand, and it was made applicable to everything already on order, even to merchandise on the way to the buyer. Germany says, in effect: "We have contracted with you to supply goods at agreed prices and terms, and to deliver them at stipulated dates. We shall do nothing of the kind. What are these contracts but *Fetzen Papier*? Pay black-mail or go without!" In other words, unless the buyer agrees to more onerous conditions, none of his goods on order will be allowed to leave Germany until the export prohibition is withdrawn—probably when the war is over. The German manufacturers therefore have notified their customers in neutral countries that orders not yet executed or only partly executed, cannot be completed, but that new contracts will be accepted if placed through one of the export-selling associations at the increased prices, fixed by the manufacturers in agreement with the German Government, the average advance in price being 30 per cent. There are apparently certain exceptions to this rule; for instance, running contracts for steel girders and shipbuilding materials are to be completed at the stipulated quotations. All future export contracts, we understand, are to be made in the currency of the buying country, kroner, florins, or francs as the case may be, and not in marks.

Importers of German goods in Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland are planning concerted action against this new German repudiation of treaties, and have called upon their respective Governments for assistance. There is talk in Sweden of prohibiting, as a retaliatory measure, the exportation of certain articles that are needed by Germany. The Dutch Government has been requested to ask Germany for explanations and to insist that at least such contracts as were made before January 8th shall be carried out as the agreed conditions, but we doubt if any protests will be of the slightest use.

paign of vituperation against England, while the followers of Senor Maura, the so-called "Jovenes Mauristas," were clear-sighted than their leader, entered upon a course of political rowdiness designed to warn Ministers against any excess of benevolence towards the Allies. Needless to say, their efforts were vain. Senor Dato and his colleagues, the Marques de Lema, well knew that all this sound and fury did not represent the voice of the Spanish nation, and they held on their strategic and steady course. The same policy is being followed to-day by their successors, and if that course seems momentarily to run less smoothly than before this is not due to any lack of good-will on the part of Count Romanones, whose sympathy with the Allies is notorious, or to any change in the balance of parties, but rather to causes of a different kind which require serious attention.—Times.

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* TJILIWONG...	KOBE	30th Mar.	3rd Mar.	BATAVIA
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntzen, 29th March—Bangkok 18th March, Rice—Order.
CHANGHONG, British str., 1,150, J. S. de Wolf, 27th March—Bangkok 17th March, General—Order.
CHINRIANG, British str., 1,200, A. Anisla, 28th March—Saigon 21st March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CITY OF PUERTO, American str., 1,712, J. C. Ludlow, 28th March—San Francisco 20th February, General—Order.
DROFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 28th March—Swatow 28th March, General—Order.
FOORSANG, British str., 3,100, T. A. Mitchell, 27th March—Mojito 29th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAISHO MARU, Japanese str., 2,637, Nagasaki, 27th March—Daly 2nd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
VANG, Norwegian str., 673, J. Jensen, 28th March—Saigon 21st March, Rice—Thomson & Co.
YUENANG, British str., 1,753, W. M. Messey, 28th March—Manila 25th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, March 28th.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

CHANGHONG, British str., for Port Parveval, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow, 28th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Changhong*, from Mojito, for Hongkong, Mr. J. Kennedy.
Per *Changhong*, from Bangkok, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Malhot, and Mr. Dyson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Nagoya* left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant, morning, with the outward England mails, and is due here today at about noon.
The str. *Yokohama* left Shanghai for this port on the 26th instant, at 6.15 a.m., and is due here today, daylight.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on the 25th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th April.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRAMERS.
ARAKI, Dutch str., 5,000, S. van Rookel, 22nd March—San Francisco 23rd February, General—Jaya-China Japan Line.
CHANGHONG, British str., 1,210, Morse, 18th March—Bangkok 5th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINGHONG, British str., 1,135, Jas. Doyle, 26th March—Port Parveval 23rd March, Line—Stones—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, Matlock, 22nd March—Singapore 15th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 5,940, F. L. Davison, 27th March—Vancouver 4th March, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
HAZEL DOLLAR, American str., 2,450, T. Ridley, 21st March—Seattle 17th March, Lumber and General—Order.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Marquerite, 26th March—Haiphong 25th March, General—A. R. Marly.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,240, G. Kighorn, 26th March—Rangoon 21st March, General—Order.
HONGKONG, British str., 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 22nd March—Shanghai 17th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, Rees Lewis, 17th March—Manila 14th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIRKON MARU, Japanese str., 1,081, K. Ito, 24th March—Chingwangtao 16th March—Doddwell & Co.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,248, W. F. Richard, 25th March—Swatow 24th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KWONGLEE, Chinese str., 1,210, Sano, 20th March—Bangkok 11th March, Rice—Order.
LOKSANG, British str., 977, D. W. Ritchie, 19th March—Haiphong 18th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUZON MARU, Japanese str., 2,935, S. Watanabe, 12th March—Kobe 4th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
LARKIN, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 26th March—Saigon 20th March, Rice, Order.
MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,033, N. Kobayashi, 20th March—Tacoma, Wash., 20th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
NANKIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,885, N. Kashi, 22nd March—Mojito 16th March, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
ONBANG, British str., 1,728, 22nd March—Singapore 15th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE fine new American Steamship
"FLORIDIAN"
will be despatched for San Francisco about 30th May.
For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th March 1916

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON direct via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOB	Brit. str.	—	D. Aubrey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON	DEWATER HALL	Brit. str.	—	Laidlaw	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 6th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	O. C. Talbot, M.N.P.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th Apr. at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	CLINTON	Brit. str.	—	J. McGregor	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About Middle of May.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	POLYTHESION	Brit. str.	—	Costa	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 1st Apr.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—	Muramori	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 20th Apr.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI &c	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 3 P.M.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 4th Apr. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SHIMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	About end of April.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN, &c	NATSUBU HALL	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Apr. at Noon.
SAN FRAN 1800 VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	KWANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO	CHINO MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 11th May.
SAN FRANCISCO	FLORIDIAN	Am. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 5th Apr.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c	EXPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 26th Apr.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	UNION PACIFIC CO.	On 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EMPER	Brit. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Apr. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 4th April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 5th Apr.
JAPAN	YINONAS	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ohta	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Apr.
Kobe & Yokohama	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	BUICHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sasaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Shane	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	NAOYA	Brit. str.	—	W. Richard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Gilroy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Apr. at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 5th Apr.
Kobe & Yokohama	TUJINI	Dut. str.	—	S. Homewood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Apr. at Daylight.
Kobe & Yokohama	CHUTANG	Brit. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	HIRANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	B. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Apr. at Noon.
Kobe & Yokohama	POKOSHO	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 9 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	KAZO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	SOEVI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAN & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	HAIBONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. M. Messey	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	YUENANG	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Apr. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	CHENHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. Lewis	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Apr. at 7 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at Noon.
Kobe & Yokohama	YOSHIOU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Mitchell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 3rd April.
Kobe & Yokohama	SAIGON MARU	Brit. str.	—	Sakamoto	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st Apr. at 9 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	FOORSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at 9 a.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	YOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
Kobe & Yokohama	TUPANAN	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—
Kobe & Yokohama	KARANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
TO SAIL
FROM
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Thursday, 27th Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE "NAMSANG" Thursday, 30th Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI "WOSANG" Friday, 31st Mar. D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOORSANG" Friday, 3rd Mar. 3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PENANG & CALCUTTA "TAKSANG" Saturday, 1st Apr. 8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YUENANG" Saturday, 1st Apr. 3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PENANG & CALCUTTA "CHENHUA" Sunday, 5th Apr. D'light.
HONGKONG, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 5th Apr. 3 p.m.
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUNANG", "NAMSANG", "LAISANG", and "FOORSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENANG", "KUNANG", leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuala Lumpur, Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Ulu, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916 GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1916.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
HOMeward.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILING TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE)
FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE
VIA VANCOUVER.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 31 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 19 APR. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 14 JUNE.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 25 APR. "MONTEAGLE" ... 28 JUNE.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17 MAY.
Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.
For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG
connecting with
FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong ... S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... 20th April.
... S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 25th April.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & HUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.
For ... "DENBIGH HALL" ... On 6th April.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO ERSS & Co., CARTON.
Hongkong 17th March, 1916.

VESSLS ON THE BERTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

(PACIFIC SERVICE).
THE Steamship
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on
WEDNESDAY,
5TH APRIL.
for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.
For Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1916. [461]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"MALTA"
Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KILPATRICK" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "MANDALA" due in London about the 22nd May, 1916.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [1]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "NETHERBY HALL"
About end of April.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1916. [473]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.
FOR GENOA AND LONDON

THE Steamship
"GLENIFFER"
Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above port about Middle of May, 1916.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [404]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "ALBANA"
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st March will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st March, at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
THE KATLAN MIN NO ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1916. [458]

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF PUERTO"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods will be delivered from the wharves on board after 1 p.m. the 30th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1916. [474]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

PORTS	STAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	7,000	30th Mar.	Direct Service.
LONDON DIRECT VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. Asbury	7,000	10 A.M. 30th Mar.	Inter-mountain direct service.

PORTS	STAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	6,000	Noon 7th April	Connecting at Colombo with Mail to Khiva.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAOYA and YOKOHAMA

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOARDS and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th March, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANLUNG"	On 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 2nd Apr., D'light.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 4th Apr., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINUA"	On 4th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANLUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW and RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP

CAPTAIN

LEAVING

FOR SWATOW.

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... THURSDAY, 30th Mar., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	3rd April	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	12th May	On 25th Apr., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 3rd June, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	TONS	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	TONS	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to		3 P.M. Friday	Str. from Colombo		1916	1916
COLOMBO						
MALTA	6,000	April 7	KHIVA	9,000	May 8	May 15
NAGAOYA	7,000	April 21	MOULTAN	10,000	May 22	May 29
NAMUR	7,000	May 5	KASHGAR	9,000	June 5	June 12
NANUR	7,000	May 19	KARMALA	9,000	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	7,000	June 2	MORRA	10,890	July 2	July 10
MALTA	6,000	June 16	KHYBER	9,000	July 17	July 24
NAGAOYA	7,000	June 30	MEDINA	12,500	July 31	Aug. 7

Leaves Hongkong at Noon, on 7th April. Passengers change Steamer at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NAGAOYA	7,000	THURSDAY, 30th March.
NAMUR	7,000	SUNDAY, 9th April.
NANUR	7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd April.
NOVARA	7,000	SATURDAY, 6th May.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	TONS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
		about	about	if calling about	about
NORE	7,000	Mar. 31	Apr. 4	May 4	May 11
NYANZA	7,000	July 5	July 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 20
MONGARA	8,000	July 19	July 26	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ORIGIN	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBARI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KITANO MARU Capt. E. E. Cope	15,000	THURSDAY, 6th Apr., at Noon.
	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iizawa	20,000	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SSADOMARU Capt. Mursumi	11,500	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon.
	AWA MARU Capt. Inaba	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Ikeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,600	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANGA	TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 1st Apr., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. ...	8,000	WED'AY, 29th Mar.
MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sakai	8,000	WED'AY, 13th Apr., at 11.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Ohta	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd April.
YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	14,000	WED'AY, 6th Apr., at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 380.
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	280.150
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	280.20
To Sydney, 1st Single	240.
To Melbourne, 1st Single	241.
To Yokohama, 1st Return	272.
To Kobe, 1st Return	273.10.
" 2nd	180.
" 2nd	180.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. K. SUMOTO, MANAGER.

Tel. Nos. 292 and 1941.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.	Leave Hongkong.
KWANTO MARU	8,000—14 knots	SATURDAY, 1st Apr., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	FRIDAY 21st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 6th May.
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	THURS., 11th May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May.

Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon. Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £129. " " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10. " " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS. MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALELA, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA ... PORTHOS ... On 19th April.

(Without Transshipment)

HOMeward

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON ... POLYNESIEN ... On 1st April.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MANILA MARU" ... Captain ... FRIDAY, 31st Mar., at 5 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Captain T. Yamaguchi ... TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Captain Murakami ... SUNDAY, 2nd Apr., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... Captain A. Kobayashi ... WED'AY, 29th Mar., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Moon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	2nd April	6th April
"TAIYUAN"	30th April	6th May

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1916. Telephone No. 35.

